WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
FULTON & PRICE, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
$2 50 a-year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.
No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the Proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

JAMES FULTON, Editor.
A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 5.....NO. 44. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1849. WHOLE NO. 252.

Terms for Advertising.

Per square of 16 lines or less—cash in advance

One square 1 insertion,			$ 50
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Do. do. 3 do.			1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without change,			3 00
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Do. do. 12 do.	do.	do.	20 00

If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cents per square for every insertion after the first week.
A deduction of 33⅓ per cent on advertising bills over $30.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, cash in advance.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon the private character of any individual, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 1 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL, Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

W. S. ASHE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE.)
Wilmington, N. C.
ADOPTS this method of informing his friends that he has determined to return to the practice of the Law, and will be grateful for any business that may be confided to his hands. He will at present attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and Wayne. [Feb 2, 1849--21-tf

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE IN NIXON'S BASEMENT.)
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
will be grateful for any business entrusted to him
Jan 26, 1849--[20-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847--[4

W. L. SMITH.
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH,)
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
STORE on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
September 29, 1848

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 13, 1848--[5-y

G. & W. A. GWYER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CABINET FURNITURE,
IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.
Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.,
Front street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.
GEORGE GWYER, WM. A. GWYER.

T. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 22, 1848--[15-tf

MOODY B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court-house.
M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick, Duplin, Columbus, and Robeson Counties.
Sept 29, 1848--[3-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
SUPERIOR
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1849[--19-1y.

JOHN WALKER, Jr.,
Auctioneer and Commission
MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 16, 1848.--[27tf

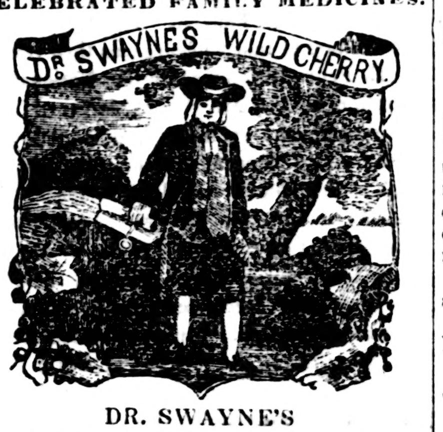
CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 1 & 2, Dickinson's Buildings, North Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
Liberal CASH advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.
April 6th, 1849.--[30-1y

WM. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.,
Will make liberal cash advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally.--All business entrusted to him, will receive his personal attention as usual.
☞Office on Front street, near Market.

THEOPHILUS HUGGINS,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will attend to any business proper to his office, such as the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, and all kinds of produce, together with filling orders, receiving and forwarding goods.
☞OFFICE in Nutt's buildings, North Water Street.
May 11, 1849--[35-3m

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE public are hereby notified that at the late County Court I was appointed INSPECTOR OF PROVISIONS. I have entered upon the duties of my office, and will give prompt attention and despatch in the discharge of the same. I respectfully solicit the patronage of the community.
JAMES L. CORBETT.
N. B.--All articles inspected by me have my brand thereon, and consumers especially will do well to buy no other, as my experience already proves the fact that a considerable saving will be made thereby. J. L. C.
April 27, 1849- [33-3m

DR. SWAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.



DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY
TELL IT IN GATH--PUBLISH IT IN THE STREETS OF ASKALON!
The greatest Medicine in the known world.
OF all the cures that have ever been recorded, we may safely say the annals of medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of CONSUMPTION, even when life had been despaired of.
Read this extraordinary case:
DECEMBER 25th, 1848.
DR. SWAYNE--Dear Sir: Having contracted a severe cold, which settled upon my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms become very alarming; there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way thro' my side, and discharged large quantities of puss externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed--therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left with me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make a trial of it, and to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact. ABRAHAM HUNSICKER,
2 miles from Skippackville, Skippack township, Pennsylvania.

Asthma of Eleven Years Standing,
Permanently cured by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, after all other remedies had failed.
CINCINNATI, February 19, 1847.
Dr. SWAYNE--This may certify that eleven years ago last fall, I was troubled with the Asthma, which increased upon me in defiance of all the remedies I could hear of, until the year 1839--'40, when I was obliged to leave my native New England for a milder clime, which had the effect to mitigate my sufferings for three or four years, after which the disease increased until last winter. My sufferings were intense, almost beyond endurance, being obliged to sit up night after night, from inability to sleep in bed.
Last Fall I felt the symptoms earlier than usual in the season, but hearing that Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry was a sovereign remedy for Diseases of the Lungs, I immediately commenced its use, and the result was almost immediate relief. For the last six weeks I have not felt the least symptoms of the Asthma, and feel confident that I am well of it, and that I have been cured by the above named medicine.
Yours respectfully, J. W. KNIGHT,
Walnut street, between 3d and 4th.

Important Caution--Read! Read!
There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry, and that is Dr. Swayne's, the first ever offered to the public, which has been sold largely throughout the United States and some parts of Europe; and all preparations called by the name of Wild Cherry have been put out since this under cover of some deceptive circumstances, in order to give currency to their sales. Each bottle of the genuine is enveloped with a beautiful steel engraving, with the likeness of William Penn thereon; also Dr Swayne's signature, and as a further security, the portrait of Dr Swayne will be added hereafter, so as to distinguish his preparations from all others.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermifuge!
"A safe and effectual remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or Dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public."
This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and it is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it to be far superior (being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual,) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended. It not only destroys worms, but it invigorates the whole system. It is harmless in its effects, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use even when no worms are discovered. Dr Swayne's Vermifuge has met with a degree of favor from the public, which has perhaps never before been accorded to any medicine. It needs no recommendation wherever it is known. To the fond mother, bending in sleepless anxiety over her wasting child, it will carry relief, joy, and thankfulness; to all who are suffering from the diseases for which it is prepared, it offers a speedy restoration to health.
Remember! the genuine is put up in Square Bottles, with the portrait of Dr Swayne on each label, also his signature.
The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr H. SWAYNE, Philadelphia, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
A. C. EVANS, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.
Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.; SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by most respectable dealers in medicines throughout the United States.
March 16, 1849--[27

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!
THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not inferior to work done at any other shop in N. Carolina or at the North, that he continues to carry on the Blacksmith business at his old stand, on Princess-street, opposite the Theatre.
Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES that are useless to them, are informed that they can have them worked over, and warranted to be equal to new ones, and at much less cost.
He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern. These Ploughs are made by NED BEATTY, who is admitted to be the best Plough manufacturer in this section of the State.
ALSO; ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand for sale.
ALSO; HORSES SHOD, & Carriages, Drays, &c., REPAIRED in a neat and substantial style. In a word, every description of BLACK-SMITH WORK can be executed at his shop, and the work warranted.
Orders are solicited, and prompt attention given
Wilmington, N. C., Oct 27, 1848. 7v5-12m L. WOOD.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!
1000 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.
J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors

Public Entertainment,
AT
ELIZABETHTOWN, Bladen County, No. Ca.
A. CARTER,
RESPECTFULLY informs the travelling public that he is prepared to entertain travellers at his HOTEL in Elizabethtown, and will be pleased to receive a portion of patronage. His Table will be found furnished with the best the surrounding country can afford. His Rooms are well furnished with bedding. In a word, every effort will be made to render his guests comfortable.
His STABLES are well provided with provender, and attended by careful Ostlers.
He has two large lots for the accommodation of DROVERS.
April 6th, 1849--[30-3m

New Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS CASH STORE,
AT THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
V. R. PEIRSON, AGENT.
THIS new establishment will be opened on Thursday next, when a new and choice assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods will be offered.
As it is the determination of the subscriber to adopt the CASH system, he feels confident that the prices will be such as to convince all who wish to purchase that it is to their advantage to call and examine this stock, which will comprise all the latest styles of Spring and Summer Goods.
Having employed Mr. E. Moore, an experienced merchant from New York, the establishment will be under his superintendence.
V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5 1849--[30-1y

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Raleigh, N. C
TRINITY SCHOOL.
8 miles West of Raleigh.
Right Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D. Visiter.
THE Summer Term of these Schools will commence on Wednesday, the 6th June.
A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. For circulars, containing full information as to Terms &c., apply to the subscriber.
ALDERT SMEDES,
Rector of St. Mary's School.
Raleigh, April 12, 1849.--[32-3m

MILLINERY.
MRS. PEIRSON having associated with her Mrs. MOORE, of the city of New York, in the Millinery business, will, on Thursday next, at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Seth Hoard, on Front street, open a large assortment of Ladies Bonnets, Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Capes, Collars, &c. &c., of the latest styles and patterns, to which they invite the attention of the Ladies of the city of Wilmington and vicinity;--all of which, for cheapness and elegance, cannot be surpassed. As the undersigned intends to make this establishment permanent, the Ladies of this city and vicinity may rely that they will at all times find a full assortment of all articles in the Millinery line, conforming with the fashions of the season.
V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849--[30-1y

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED
TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst. a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
A. B. CHESNUTT Sheriff.
July 14, 1848--[44-tf

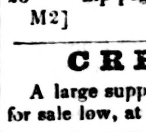
EVERITTSVILLE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
THE WINTER SESSION of this SCHOOL commenced on the 1st instant, under the management of Misses Richardson and Snyden, Ladies eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, and who will consider themselves responsible, so far as their influence and instruction is concerned, for the best interests of their pupils.
The government of the School will be parental. The great object will be, to incite to virtuous conduct, by an appeal to the moral sense; and by duly cultivating tenderness of conscience.
The Academic year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each, with two vacations two weeks in summer and six in winter. There will be a public examination at the close of each summer session.
Students will be charged from the time of entrance.
No deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.
Tuition has been reduced to the following rates:

Primary English branches, per session,	$7 0
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c.	10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, &c. &c.,	12 50
French, Drawing and Painting and Ornamental Needle-work, each,	5 00
Music, with use of Piano.	18 00

The Trustees have provided a large and commodious Boarding House, which is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Morisey--persons well qualified to discharge the duties.
Board $6 00 per month--one half in advance.
Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvass, Crewell, &c., furnished to the students at a very small advance upon New York cost.
J. C. SLOCUMB, Secretary
Everittsville, [of Board Trustees.
Wayne county, January, 1849. 18-tf
Newbernian publish till forbid.

CAMPHINE! CAMPHINE!!
AT 40 cents per gallon. For sale at the Store of J. G. BAUMAN.
March 2--[25-tf

JUST RECEIVED,



PER SCHR. URIANA,
200 pair Children Shoes;



50 pair Gent's calf pegged Boots, extra quality;
25 " Ladies Lasting Gaiters;
40 " " welted Ties;
50 " " Buskins;
25 " kip pegged Boots. For sale by
M2] GRAY & JONES.

CREW LISTS.
A large supply of CREW LISTS on hand, an for sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

SHIP STORES,
Put up with despatch, and not surpassed by any other dealer, as regards quality and cheapness, by
J8] HOWARD & PEDEN.

NOTICE.
B. SHERMAN would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE work, both in making and repairing. He has now on hand, a number of new CARTS and DRAYS, made in the best manner. He is also prepared to have all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the best manner and at the shortest notice.
☞Shop near Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG'S Distillery.
September 22, 1848--[2-tf

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.
☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
TIMBER, LUMBER, AND NAVAL STORES.
THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he will receive orders for the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, and NAVAL STORES, and solicits a share of the public patronage.
He will at all times endeavor to give the quickest possible despatch to all business entrusted to his care. He will also have a large Timber pen and a good wharf at his command, where persons sending any of the above articles to market can secure the same till sold, at a moderate expense.
OFFICE on Hall's wharf.
MILES COSTIN.
Dec 15, 1848[--14-1y

J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician.
Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side.
WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of purely vegetable composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.
ALSO.--On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHEARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.
Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.--[49-1y

The Merchant Tailoring
WILL be continued as usual, under the superintendence of V. R. PEIRSON and H. S. KELLY, in the rear of the store formerly occupied by V. R. Peirson, Agent, who has just returned from the North with a splendid assortment of goods in the above line, embracing every article kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be made up to order in a style that cannot fail to please the most astidious.
The fancy department embraces all the new and elegant patterns and most desirable styles. Fancy Silk and Satin Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, &c.
In addition to the above, a variety of ready-made clothing, manufactured by one of the most fashionable New York Tailors, which will be sold at as low prices as can be found in either of the Atlantic cities.
For the liberal share of patronage which has been extended to this establishment for many years, we return our unfeigned thanks, and promise that no efforts on our part will be spared to serve our customers as favorable as circumstances will admit.
V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849--[30-1y

ICE---ICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have in store 292 tons of Ice, and will receive additional supplies through the season, from the fresh ponds of Boston.
Our ICE HOUSE is open every morning, from sun-rise till breakfast bell-ring. Ice will also be retailed from Shaw's Drug Store, at all hours of the day. Citizens can procure it at any hour of the night, (in case of sickness,) by calling on Mr. Shaw, at his house, on Second-street, a few doors from Market-street.
We solicit orders from our friends in the country. Ice will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded.
Thankful for past patronage, we hope again to merit the public support.
SHAW & REPITON.
April 13th, 1819. tloct

HOTCHKISS'
Vertical Water Wheels.
W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Dec 29, 1848--[16-tf

Notice.
CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1846

To all whom it may concern
Persons indebted to Dr. JOHN R. HAWES, will find their notes and accounts in my hands; an early payment of them will save costs. Persons having claims aginst Dr. HAWES will present them to me for settlement.
THOS. D. MEARES.
April 6, 1849.--[30-tf

$25 Reward.
THE subscriber offers the above reward to any person who will apprehend and lodge in Jail his negro woman THURSDAY, and JOE, her son. Also, $50 for sufficient proof to convict any person or persons of harboring them. Said woman is tall, has a large stomach, and speaks very slow; she is of a bright yellow complexion. Joe is dark complected, and is from 6 to 7 years of age, and formerly belonged to James M. Thompson, deceased, and come from On-slow county.
JOHN J CONOLEY.
May 4th, 1849 34 tf

MUSLIN, EDGINGS, AND INSERTINGS.
which I offer at from 6 to 10 cents per yard. A large assortment, just received by the Mary Powell.
S. HOFFMAN.
Dec. 1, 1848--[12-tf

CIGARS.
100,000 Cigars, assorted brands and quality. For sale very low by HOWARD & PEDEN.

FRUIT TREES, &c.
THE subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Pear, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it, and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.
His agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. WILKINSON, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.
THOS. H. FENTRESS.
December 22, 1848--[16-1y

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk
MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line.--From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers, and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of
Coach, Gig, Sulky, and Buggy Harnesses; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.,
all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship. He has also a large assortment of
Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.,
and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.
Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.
REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part pay for new. JOHN J. CONOLEY.
N. B.--All accounts standing on my book over six months, will be charged with interest. All persons indebted to the subscriber for last year will please call and settle, as by so doing they may prevent what would be disagreeable to them and unpleasant to him, as persons sometimes have to do unpleasant things in self-defence. J. J. C.
March 9, 1848

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.
THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady Boarders. He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.
His BAR ROOM, at the old well known ROCK SPRING, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments. DAVID THALLY.
Sept 1, 1848[--51-1y

FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &c.
JAMES PETTEWAY, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he will resume the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in said town on or about the 16th of October next. He takes occasion here to return his thanks to his old customers, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a renewal of their patronage.
He will endeavor, at all times, to keep his stall at the new Market-house supplied with the best of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, and PORK.
Drovers will find it to their interest to call on him before disposing of their stock.
Sept. 22, 1848. 2-t

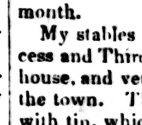
Epping's Co. Fl. Extract of Sarsaparilla and
QUEEN'S DELIGHT.
TO THE PUBLIC.--This preparation has acquired a very extended and established celebrity in most of the Southern States of the Union; both in the hands of Physicians and private use; which its efficacy alone has sustained for several years, as a remedy for Scrofula or King's Evil, Ulcerated Sore Throat, long standing Rheumatic Affections, diseases of the skin, old sores, white swellings, diseases of the bones, and all cases of an ulcerous character. It is also particularly useful in chronic and nervous complaints occurring in debilitated and cachetic constitutions. Over Syphilis and the host of painful, di-agreeable and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom, such as ulcers of the throat, larynx, nodes, &c., and all those evils occasioned by an improper and injudicious use of "mercury," it displays complete control. It has been found to be a most useful purifier of the blood in all such diseases.
In all complicated cases of Scrofula and Syphilis, and in cases where the Syphilitic virus of the parent causes a development of Syphilis or Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which the hope of recovery can be reasonably founded. It relieves the disease, and at the same time imparts vigor to the whole system--under the use of this medicine, the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which in other practice is withheld. In many cases where the horrible ravages of disease have taken so deep root that patients have been given up by the most skillful Physicians, the disease has been arrested and the patient restored to good health, &c., and the most reasonable expectations fully satisfied.
The cures performed in this city alone, are sufficient to establish its reputation on a permanent basis, and too solid to be effected either by the malignant or envious. It is worthy of note that the greater part of the patients cured had, previously to using this preparation, received the best medical treatment, and given up by their physicians as being beyond the reach of medical skill. It is, however, advisable that it should be given, if practicable, under the superintendence of a physician, for him to prescribe such other remedies in conjunction with this as the necessity of the case may require. This preparation has put into the hands of physicians a remedy by which he can master a variety of diseases, which have hitherto baffled the greatest skill and study. It is a safe and harmless medicine, and removes all those evils which an unsuccessful use of mercury so often occasions.
Price $1 per bottle, or $5 for six bottles. Prepared and for sale by J. P. M. EPPING,
Chemist and Druggist, 277 King st., opposite Society street, Charleston, S. C.
Also for sale by A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,
39-5m] Wilmington, N. C.

Notice.
THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration upon the Estate of DAVID FULTON, dec'd, at the March Term, 1849, of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate settlement; and all persons having claims of any sort against the said estate, are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
CATHARINE A. FULTON,
May 4, 1849.--[34tf] Administratrix.

FULTON & PRICE,
JOB, PAMPHLET, CARD AND ORNAMENTAL
PRINTERS,
CORNER OF FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
are prepared to execute PRINTING of every description, in a style equal to any printers in the State.
Particular attention paid to the following kinds of
LETTER PRESS PRINTING:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,	HANDBILLS,
BILLS OF LADING,	LABELS,
CARDS,	LAW BLANKS,
CATALOGUES,	MILITARY NOTICES,
CERTIFICATES,	NOTES,
CHECKS,	
CIRCULARS,	POLICIES OF INSURANCE,
CUSTOM-HOUSE BLANKS,	NEGRO PASSES,
DRAFTS,	RECEIPTS.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING NEATLY DONE!
HAND-BILLS AND POSTERS
of any size, for Theatres, Concerts, Circus', etc. done without delay, in a manner that will give satisfaction, and on the most reasonable terms.
We call the attention of our citizens, and the public in general, to the above Circular, and cordially extend to them an invitation to give us a call for their work, assuring them that it shall be well done, and at a price to suit the times.
FULTON & PRICE.
March 30, 1849.



New Livery Stables.---FIRE PROOF.--
Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.
My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third streets, directly opposite the Court-house, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely fire-proof. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.
I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.
Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.
I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., &c.
THE Subscriber has and is now receiving his large stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., &c., selected by himself from the largest Importers and Manufactures in the Northern cities, consisting in part of the following:
Calomel, gum opium, do Assafœtida, do camphor, do aloes soc, do do cape, do guaiac, do arabic, rad columbo, do gentian, do seneca, do rhatany, do velerian, ess peppermint, do cinnamon, do lemon, castor oil by gallon or bottle, pv Jalap, do rhubarb, do ipecac, do columbo, do pink root, do galls, do aloes, do opium, do gamboge, cinnamon, cloves, black pepper, mace, allspice, nutmegs, quassia, epsom salts, glauber, sal. nitre, do soda, do tartar, bi carb soda, cream tartar, snake root, pink do, fol senna, do digitalis, do Buchu, do uva ursi, sarsaparilla, ext jalap, Rasp'd guaiac.
CHEMICALS.
Sulph Quinine, di arsenitic feroc potass, phos ammonia, denar opium, iodine, Citric acid, citrate of iron et quinine, soluble citrate of iron, valerinate of zinc, sulph morphine, act. do, salacine, iod. of mercury, do iron, do syrup of, do lead, do arsenic, strychnine, veratrine, chloroform, piperine, hydr. potas, agt. nit, pure; do do No. 2; ox silver.
PATENT MEDICINES.
Townsend's, Carpenter's, Sands', Webster's and Grafenburg's SARSAPARILLAS, Sands' Iod of do; Jayne's expectorant; Wright's, Clickener's, Tippel's, Wistar's, Brandreth's, Gordon's, Grafenburg's, Beckwith's, Jayne's san., and Champion's PILLS; Indian Panacea, Swaine's do, Child'rn's do; Cheesman's balsam; Perry's dead shot, Gray's ointment, Wister's balsam of Wild Cherry, Swayne's syrup do; Taylor's balsam liverwort, Thompson's eye water. Fahnestocks vermifuge, House's Indian tonic, Rowand's tonic mixture, Olasanian balsam, Tousey's master of pain, &c.
PAINTS, OIL, DYESTUFFS.
Spanish brown, venitian red, red lead, chrome green, chrome green in oil, white lead ground pure extra, and No. 1, chrome yellow, black lead linseed oil, train, oil, log wood, copperas, indigo, madder.
PERFUMERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES.
German cologne, french do, fancy soaps, plain do, toilet powder; fine tooth, hair, nail, comb, shaving, cloth, and flesh Brushes; cut velvet card cases, ox marrow, pomatum, hair dye, tooth powder, do restoratives, hair tonic, Rowland's macassa oil, military shaving soap, Lubin's extract, jassmin, magnolia, vervien, jocky club musk, ambozoisic, migionette, mousseline, tooth picks, Preston's volatile salts, powder boxes and puffs, segar cases, motto wafers, trans. do, Roussel's cream combs, fancy note paper, toilet bottles of cut glass, do do gilt, tooth paste, cassada oil, bears do., &c.
For flavoring Ices, Jellies, Custards, Sauces Pastry, Syrups, &c.
Meakin's ext of rose, do do nutmeg, Preston's ext of lemon, do do vannilla, orange flower water, tonka beans, nutmegs, cinnamon, rose water, peach water. Essences of all kinds, for sale by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
c20 Druggist & Chemists.

DOCTOR B. A. KENNEDY,
Dental Surgeon,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgeons,
BEGS leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally, having determined on locating himself in this place. He is prepared to perform all operations in his profession on the latest and most approved principles. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted on gold plate from one to an entire set. Whole upper sets inserted on the Atmospheric pressure principle. Having made an improvement in this mode of inserting teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural teeth. Extracting, cleaning, and plugging &c., done on scientific principles. All operations warrented to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States.
Irregularities in Children's teeth corrected.
Ladies attended at their residence when necessary.
Office adjoining Doct Ware's in the same building.
May 11, 1849--[35-3m

FISH.
10 bbls Mackerel, assorted; 25 bbls Mullets. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN

REFRIGERATORS! REFRIGERATORS!!
The way to preserve your meats, is by buying and using Refrigerators, several of which, are for sale at the N. Y. Furniture Warehouse. By
J22 G & W A GWYER.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.
Reduction of Price.
THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from Six Dollars to Five Dollars per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.
Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 23, 1849--[28-tf

CARRIAGES.
Market Street, about 300 yards above the Episcopal Church.
THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms: Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.
Also, Harness of every description.
All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
ALSO--Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c.,
Which will be sold very low.
ISAAC WELLS.
May 11, 1849--[35

To the Public.
I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.
☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS.
W. T. J. VANN.
April 20, 1849--[32-1y

NEW BOOT AND SHOE
MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs. CASHWELL & BLOSSOM's, on North Water Street, the most fashionable French Boots, Channel Pumps, Water Proof Military fair stich; also, Congress and other Gaitors, and Shoes of every style. He will in all cases guarantee a fit.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort used to give satisfaction to his customers.
JOHN FITZPATRICK.
Wilmington, N C, June 22d, 1849.--[41-12m.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st January, 1849, his negro man, REDICK aged between 37 and 40 years. Said negro is of a dark yellow complexion; has a scar on one of his cheeks, believed to be on the left; quick spoken, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout built.
The above negro is probably lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Beaty's or Mr. Calvin J. Dickson's, in the lower part of Bladen county.
The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in the Jail of New Hanover county, or in any other Jail within the State, so that I can get him.
An additional reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring the above negro.
June 15.--[40-tf] T M RODGERS.

CLARET WINE.
10 boxes St. Julien Madock Claret. For sale by
J8] HOWARD & PEDEN.

New Arrangement.
THE subscribers have this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and firm of G. & C. BRADLEY & CO., and will hereafter carry on the Boot and Shoe Business in all its branches, at the old establishment. Their assortment will be kept complete at all times.
GEO. H. BRADLEY
CHAS. BRADLEY,
WM. G. DASKAM.
June 6th, 1849.
N. B. By the above arrangement, it becomes absolutely necessary that all accounts due the late firm of G & C. Bradley should be settled immediately. [39-6t]

$200 REWARD!
BROKE JAIL, in Sampson county, North Carolina, on the night of the 14th instant, two prisoners, JOHN P. WILLIAMS and NEEDHAM STEVENS, charged with stealing Negroes. Williams had been convicted, and awaiting the sentence of the Court, and Stevens was awaiting his trial.
Williams is about 35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thick well set frame, weighs about 140 lbs., mouth large and lips little pouting, eyes dark, eye-brows dark and heavy, low square forehead, dark hair, a downcast surly look, some limping peculiarly in his right foot with the toe turned in.
Stevens is about 40 years of age, 6 feet high or upwards, large muscular frame, weighs about 175 lbs., mouth rather large, lips thick, good teeth, blue eyes, high receding forehead, hair thin and somewhat light originally, now a little grey, a fair skin, and fond of joking.
I will give Two Hundred Dollars for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I get them again, or One Hundred Dollars for one of them.
A. B. CHESNUTT, Sheriff,
Clinton, June 22, 1849--[41-2m

NOTICE.
The Co-partnership of GRAY & JONES is dissolved by mutual consent. R. J. JONES is authorized to settle the business of the concern.
CHARLES GRAY,
R. J. JONES.
Those having accounts against the late firm, can have them settled by presenting them to the subscriber. He also gives notice that all accounts due the firm are made out, ready for settlement.
The Boot and Shoe business will be continued at the old stand, as usual. The manufacturing under the management of Mr. JAS. CROWLEY, well known in this community as an experienced boot maker of the first class.
June 29.--[42] R. J. JONES.

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN to Jesse Jones, Oliver Jones, Calvin Jones Jincy Jones, Ann Jones, James High and wife Julia, William P. Robeson and wife Angeline, Henry Allen and wife Evelyer, Alexander Taylor and wife Francis, Richard Wadeworth and wife Emily, Julia Taylor, Washington L. Jones, and Franklin Jones, all to appear at the next County Court of Bladen county, at the Court-house in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in August next, and shew cause if any they have, why the last Will and Testament of Levi Jones, sen. deceased, should not be recorded as the law directs in such cases made and provided. H. B. JONES, Ex.
Bladen county, June 29th, 1849. 42-4t

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, July 13, 1849.

Democratic Republican Nomination.
FOR CONGRESS,

WILLIAM S. ASHE, ESQ.,
OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

☞We are requested by DAVID REID, Esq., to announce him as a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress.

To Correspondents.—"Sigma" has been received, and might have had a place in our paper to-day, if the writer had favored us with his name. Suppose he call at our office.

Marriage and Obituary notices must be accompanied with a responsible name, before we can publish them.

☞Wm. S. Ashe, Esq., the Democratic nominee for Congress in the 7th District, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places, viz:—

At Warsaw, Duplin county, on Saturday, the 14th instant.

At Richland, Onslow county, on Thursday, the 19th instant.

At Jacksonville, Onslow county, on Friday, the 20th instant.

At Sandy Run, New Hanover county, on Saturday, the 21st instant.

A MISCONCEPTION.—To prevent misconception, we would state distinctly, that the *David Reid* who is now a candidate for Congress in this district, in opposition to Mr. Ashe, is not Col. David S. Reid, the Democratic candidate for Governor last fall. We hardly think that many are liable to make this mistake, yet we know that such a misconception, arising from the name, has existed to some extent in some parts of the district. Col. David S. Reid, who came so near being elected for Governor, is a resident of Rockingham county, in the 5th Congressional district.

OUR FOURTH PAGE.—Having completed the publication of the Laws of the last Session of Congress, we now have more spare room, and shall devote more attention to miscellaneous subjects. On our fourth page, to-day, may be found several articles of interest, to which we would invite attention.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.—We learn from the Salisbury Watchman, that the Federal Convention for the 3rd district, which met in Monroe, Union county, on the 4th instant, nominated Hon. Edmund Deberry, of Montgomery county, as their candidate, against Capt. Caldwell. We have not yet ascertained whether Gen. Dockery will withdraw. We hardly think he will. If we be not much mistaken, there is no very cordial understanding between him and Mr. Deberry.

THE LAST FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER by way of reply, or rather by way of avoiding a reply to our request for information, says that we have not *quoted* his words correctly. Why, we did not pretend to *quote* his words. But we will leave it to any sensible, honest, man to say whether we have falsified his meaning. We now give his announcement of Mr. Reid, *verbatim et literatim*, from the Observer of the 26th ult. We hope he will not object to the correctness of *this* quotation:

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Another Candidate in this District—We learn that a handbill was yesterday issued from the Carolinian office in this place, notifying the good people, that David Reid, Esq will address his fellow citizens at Brunswick, Columbus and Robeson, at stated periods within a few days; viz:

At Rowell's Store, Brunswick county, on Saturday the 30th of June.

At Whiteville, Columbus county, on Monday the 2d of July.

At Fair Bluff, Columbus county, on Tuesday the 3d of July.

At Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, on Wednesday, the 4th of July.

And at Lumberton, on Saturday the 7th July.

We know nothing of the causes which have induced Mr. Reid to take the field against the nominee of the Clinton Convention, being as little in his confidence as in Mr. Ashe's. But we do hope that no Whig will come out. It would be idle to do so. There could be no hope of his election, and the only effect would be to spoil the sport which the Whigs may derive from this Kilkenny fight. Let the the two champions of Locofocoism have it all to themselves, say we.

Now, we would ask, is not this a plain announcement of Mr. Reid as a candidate; and would not any one, from reading it, suppose that the bill to which it refers, contained such announcement? The last Observer says, "the *fact* that he was a candidate was derived from many persons, though not *directly* from Mr. Reid or his handbill." Is there a word in this first announcement to show this? On the contrary, there is a disclaimer of all knowledge of Mr. Reid's motives—of all participation in his confidence. After the heading, "Another Candidate in this District," the Observer says nothing about learning the fact from "common talk," or "from many persons"—not a bit of it. It goes right on with Mr. Reid's handbill for authority. The idea of "common talk," and so forth, seems to have come rather late in the day. *Conveniently* late, we might say. Besides, there is another thing in this announcement, marked by the same jesuitical spirit which characterizes the whole affair. It is the statement, insisted upon in the Observer of the 3d, that the bills were *issued from the Carolinian office*. Our omission of this fact in our first notice, was purely accidental. But since the Observer insists upon it with such pertinacity, we now see the gist of the whole thing: an attempt to convey the impression that the Carolinian was a party to the affair. The bills were certainly printed at the Carolinian office, and so far, the mere fact stated by the Observer, is true; but it is stated in such a manner as to convey a false impression. Mr. Bayne had no more to do with the matter than we had, and, in fact, we believe he was not attending to his office at the time the bills were printed.

The matter stands thus: On the 26th ult., the Observer notices a bill of Mr. Reid's, heading it—"another candidate," &c., when, in fact, the bill says nothing of the kind. No other authority but the bill is assigned. On the 3d instant it says that the notice was voluntary—not suggested by Mr. Reid, or *any of his friends*. By whom, then, was it *authorized*? The Observer of the 10th says, that the knowledge of the fact, &c., was derived from many persons, but not "directly" from Mr. Reid—indirectly, then, we suppose, and if not through any of Mr. Reid's friends, then through the friends of the Observer, by which the announcement was made voluntarily, upon its own responsibility. The Observer must have taken a great interest in getting out a candidate in opposition to Mr. Ashe, when he announces a democrat without authority from himself or any of his friends; without being authorized by his bills, but purely for the love of the thing, and upon its own hook. A very disinterested paper, is the Observer!

THE WILMOT PROVISO IN NORTH CAROLINA.—During the last Presidential canvass at the North, it was the business of Daniel Webster, ex-Gov. Seward, and the other prominent leaders of the federal party in that section of the Union, to assure their followers, that their anti-slavery predilections could gain nothing by seceding from the ranks of the whig to those of the Van Buren free-soil party. They told them that the whig party of the North had all along held sentiments identical with those proclaimed by the Buffalo Convention, and those who wished to war against the institution of slavery, and prevent its extension into any of the new territories, could do so much more effectually by voting the whig, which they contended was the true free-soil ticket, than by adopting any separate organization. With these men, and with this party, Southern whig leaders were joined in firm accord, and while they kept abusing General Cass, not for his principles, but for his place of residence, and denounced him as unsound and unworthy the confidence of the South, they themselves were the close allies of a party whose grand electioneering war-cry was free-soil.

Among the most strenuous advocates and defenders of Northern whiggery, and of its favorite doctrine of the unlimited power of Congress in regard to slavery, may be found the *Raleigh Register*, the organ of Senator Badger, and of that famous caucus, yclept the "Rolly Click." It will be remembered that the Clayton compromise bill was lost in the House through the votes of *eight Southern whigs*, led on by the previous defection of Mr. Badger in the Senate, and that now, the question which that compromise might have put to rest, has assumed an aspect far more threatening than any other which could agitate the country. Mr. Badger then contended for the *constitutional right* of Northern fanatics to pass the Wilmot Proviso, or take any other action in regard to slavery in the territories, which they might choose to do. His faithful echo—the Raleigh Register—of course follows his lead in this, and not only does it contend for the Wilmot Proviso, as regards the territories, but it actually, in its number of last Saturday, argues in favor of the power of Congress to *abolish slavery in the District of Columbia*. To prove this, it is only necessary to quote the passage in the constitution, upon which the supposed power of Congress in either case is founded. In the specifications of the powers of Congress, the following paragraph occurs:

"To exercise exclusive legislation in *all cases whatsoever*, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, & to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings."—*Const. U. S.*, Art. I, Sec. viii—16.

Now, we would ask, if the powers of legislation conferred on Congress by the preceding passage, are not far stronger, and more definite than any which can be deduced from the following, which is the only grant of power to it over the territories:

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State." Cons.. Art. IV, Sec. iii,—2.

Now, the Register takes ground against slavery as a *national institution*. It says that it is opposed to the common law of the United States, and that it has its existence, and receives its protection, *from the laws of the States*. How then does it exist in the District of Columbia? If, as the Register says, "the only recognition of, and the only sanction given to slavery by the constitution," are under the laws of the States, would not its passing under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States deprive it of that recognition and those sanctions? Has it done so, or does the Register wish it to do so? Again; if the Register takes up the ground that Congress has the power by law to prohibit slavery in the territories, does it not, *a fortiori*, contend for its prohibition in the District of Columbia? For we will leave it to any reasonable man, whether the authority for interference in one case is not ten times stronger than in the other.

The Register grounds an argument for the power of Congress, or of the existing territorial laws, to *prohibit* slavery, upon their undoubted right to *regulate* it in those territories. A Massachusetts loom or spindle would, of course, be under the protection of the existing laws, and amenable to the control of the local authorities; but any man of common sense would scout the idea that a power existed anywhere, either in the government of the United States, or in the old Mexican laws of the Territories, to deprive a man of his right of property in the said loom or spindle.

GEN. KOSSUTH.—It is somewhat amusing to read the rhapsodies indulged in by some—many of our brethren of the press—over the great military abilities of Kossuth, the Hungarian President. Now, the fact of the matter is, that Kossuth is not a soldier at all, and does not even pretend to take the field. He is eminently a statesman, and shows his sense in confining himself to a sphere of duties with which he is acquainted. We believe he has never even thought of commanding an army. This duty he wisely leaves to those who have studied the science of war. Gen. Dembenski, a Pole, is commander-in-chief. Bem, another Pole, commands in Transylvania. Georgy is Secretary of War, and is now at the head of the main body opposed to the combined Russian and Austrian forces. Perczel commands in the South, and has just got whipped. Kossuth is just about as much a General as President Polk was. He conducts matters, no more.

NEWSPAPERS.—The *Smithfield Telegraph* has been removed to Goldsboro', and is now published at that place, under the name of the *Goldsboro' Telegraph*. There is now both a Democratic and a Federal paper published in Goldsboro'. The *Patriot* has not gone out of existence, as supposed by the Chronicle.

REVERDY JOHNSON AND J. M. CLAYTON.—The Wilmington (Del.) Journal, contains letters from these gentlemen, members of Gen'l Taylor's cabinet, declining an invitation to be present at a grand Whig festival, held in that city on the 4th of July. Mr. Johnson, in his letter, indirectly, but still pointedly, takes occasion to express himself strongly in favor of Internal Improvements by the general government, and of a restrictive or protective commercial policy. So *his* sentiments, at least, are known. He pleads official engagements.

Mr. Clayton acknowledges that he is so much harrassed by office-hunters that he is "chained down to a spot from 14 to 16 hours a day, and laboring all the while." He adds:

"I cannot be mistaken when I say that from the origin of our Republic down to this present writing, there has never been a period during which greater difficulties have beset the path of a public man, than that which comprises the four first months of the new administration. The Departments at Washington have been crowded by a host of the expectants of office, never before exceeded, not even in the first year of the advent of Jacksonism."

Oh! what disinterested patriots these Taylor men are! How they hate offices and office-hunting!

EXEMPLARY MODERATION.—The number of removals since Gen. Taylor came into office, already exceeds *four thousand*; a larger number than has ever been made during any whole term since the formation of the government.

FEDERAL POINT.—By an order of the last County Court for this County, an election precinct has been formed in this district. The polls will be opened at the School-House of the district, on the first Thursday in August next.

MAINE.—Among the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention in Maine, is one declaring that it will be the duty of the U. S. Senate to vindicate the reputation of Democrats removed from office without cause.

MISSOURI.—At New Franklin, Howard county, Missouri, on the 16th ult., Col. Benton addressed a meeting, and was replied to by C. F. Jackson, Esq., Senator for that county. The Banner says that Mr. Jackson's speech, combatting Benton, received great applause, while Benton's received none.

☞The steamship Washington, which arrived at New York last week, brought over a million dollars worth of goods and ninety-four passengers. Her freight list is perhaps the most valuable which has ever been brought into the country. Her news is anticipated by the Canada.

HONOR TO MR. BANCROFT.—We learn from the English papers, that Hon. George Bancroft, our Minister at the Court of St. James, received the degree of Doctor in Civil Law, from Oxford University, on the 20th of June.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democratic Convention which assembled at Pittsburg, on the 4th instant, nominated John N. Gamble, Esq, as the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner; a more important office than Governor.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.—From the news by the Canada, we glean the gratifying intelligence that the cholera has abated much of its virulence throughout Europe, having nearly disappeared from many important points. The deaths in Paris, which had at one time reached as high as 700 per day, before the sailing of the steamer, had fallen to 140, and were rapidly decreasing. In Dublin, and throughout Ireland, the attacks are less severe than formerly. The same accounts are received from Scotland. Very little cholera exists in London.

☞Fitz Green Halleck, the poet, has entirely recovered from his recent illness—a temporary derangement of the mind.

☞It is estimated by a Louisiana planter and physician, that the cholera has swept off one-tenth of all the slaves in that State.

☞New Orleans is represented as very healthy. But few deaths from cholera, and the general average of interments small.

GIRARD COLLEGE.—Frederick N. Packard, for many years Superintendent of the American Sunday School Union, has been chosen President of Girard College, in place of Judge Jones, resigned.

SICKNESS OF HON. HENRY CLAY.—Considerable anxiety has been felt during the last week, arising from the sickness, and, at one time, the rumored death, of Mr. Clay. Mr. Clay, it seems, has just passed through a severe attack of cholera, and the fears for his life, especially at his age, were certainly well founded. We are happy to learn, by the latest accounts, that he is rapidly recovering.

EMIGRATION AT NEW YORK.—During the three months immediately preceding the 4th of July, 99,941 emigrants arrived at the port of New York.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—The notorious Ned Buntline, who publishes a scurrilous paper in New York, was severely beaten in Philadelphia last week by a man whom he had slandered.

☞Mr. Haigh, of Fayetteville, has refused to accept of the appointment of Attorney for the District of North Carolina, recently tendered him by the President. It seems that Old Whitey has considerable difficulty in getting a true blue Federalist to fill some of his appointments. Conscience sometimes works wonderful impressions, and no doubt operated considerably in the course of Messrs. Miller and Haigh, in refusing to accept of the appointment tendered them by the President!

DEFAULTING TELLER.—A dispatch from New Orleans to the Charleston Courier, bearing date the 7th instant, says:—"Jackson Duplesie, formerly Teller, but recently elected Cashier of the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank, is a defaulter as Teller in the amount of $48,000. A warrant has been issued for his arrest. His bond as Teller—$20,000—is a solvent security."

FATHER MATTHEW.—The hospitalities of the White House have been tendered by the President to Father Matthew, on his visit to Washington city.

HOW DO YOU LIKE IT?—A Mr. George Brown, of Washington, Beaufort county, N. C., has been appointed to take charge of the new light-house, now about being finished, on Oak Island, in Brunswick county. What do our Whig friends of old Brunswick think of such conduct? Is it possible that no Whig could be found in Brunswick county, capable of taking care of a light-house?

FATHER MATTHEW IN NEW YORK.—Father Matthew continues to receive all sorts of attention in New York. He was met at Staten Island by a deputation in a steamboat chartered for the occasion; welcomed by the Mayor and City authorities; dined by the Common Council, and healths pledged by the Rev. Father in pure Croton water, and responded to in bumpers of the same by the city fathers.

N. B.—It is hinted that the Councilmen cheated their guest, and mixed whiskey with the water.

On Friday he visited a number of the public institutions in company with Bishop Hughes. Throughout the day many ladies and gentlemen called on him, and among them were Mrs. N. P. Willis, Mrs. Edwin Forrest and a number of others. The Catholic Total Abstinence Beneficial Society of New York has tendered him the sum of $150, voluntarily subscribed by the members. He accepts the gift in a handsome letter, from which we extract the following:

I thank you, I deeply thank you, for your kind sympathy, and assure you, that nothing but the overwhelming necessities of my position could induce me to accept any pecuniary aid from the British government. I need not remind you, that I have never yet converted to my own use a single penny of that annuity, it having been invariably appropriated to pay the premium of insurances effected on my life to satisfy the importunities of creditors, to whom I become indebted in my unceasing exertions to promote the cause of temperance in Ireland.

It is said that the good, unassuming old man, feels oppressed by a sort of lionization, which he neither likes nor desires. He does not wish to be paraded like an elephant, nor exhibited for a show. Bennet is right in talking about the codfish aristocracy of New York. Whenever a man, distinguished in any way, comes among them from Europe, forthwith he is pounced upon by a certain clique, and paraded by them to enhance their own consequence. Father Matthew, no doubt, wishes to labor among the weary and heavy laden, to bring reformation and happiness to the dwellings of the poor of his own nation, and of all others—to spread the work of temperance among all classes, and to mingle with the great American people, not to be pounced upon by a wine-bibbing aristocracy of retired pork butchers, or the "higher classes" of New York vulgarity.

We learn from the Wilmington Journal that David Reid, Esq. of New Hanover, has taken the field as a candicate for Congress in opposition to Mr. Ashe. We regret this, not only on account of the party, which to some extent may be distracted and divided by this movement, but on account of Mr Reid himself—*Mr Ashe has been fairly nominated by a Convention holden in accordance with Democratic usages. He is the candidate of the party, and as such ought to be and will be sustained*—Sound upon all the leading issues, and well qualified by his information, decision of character, and experience, for a seat in Congress, the party which has brought him forward will no doubt rally to his support and elect him triumphantly.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We can assure the *Standard* that our party will undoubtedly rally to the support of Mr. ASHE.

REMOVALS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Sylvester Brown has been appointed Collector of the Customs at Washington, N. C., vice James K. Hatton, removed.

We are a little curious about Mr. Brown's appointment. The last time we had the pleasure of seeing our old friend, he was anything but a Federalist. We hope he has not, in his old age, become blinded, and drank of the wicked cup of Taylor Federalism.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says: "The administration seems to have given up all hopes of having a majority in the House of Representatives, and has no notion of making a violent attack on the Tariff of '46, or on the Sub-Treasury." We think the Ledger man is right. Gen. Taylor's administration will be in the minority—clearly in the minority—if our friends do their duty in the elections yet to come. It is the only thing that can prevent Gen. Taylor's cabinet from trying to carry their measures of restriction through. Will they not try it?

ACCIDENTS ON THE FOURTH.—In its notice of the celebration of the 4th at that place, the Fayetteville Observer says:—"We regret to state that three painful accidents occurred during the day, to mar its pleasures. Mr. John New lost his hand, and was otherwise seriously injured, by the premature discharge of a cannon, which he was assisting to load.—Mr. John Wilkinson, of the Independent Company, had a finger lacerated, and narrowly escaped more serious injury, by the accidental discharge of his musket, whilst loading it in the ranks. And Mr. A. McMillan, of this county, was thrown from a gig upon his head and severely stunned."

Foreign Opinions of the United States.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce thus alludes to an article in "La Reveu des Deux Mondes" of the present month, a Paris periodical which receives constant contributions from the most enlightened minds of France:

"In the editorial survey of the fortnight's politics, in La Revue, the United States are mentioned in a temper and strain very different from those of the same journal a few years ago. It is grateful to translate such passages as the following:—'For the year past we have been so much accustomed to hear of *war*, that the cry and the probability even scarcely disturb our composure. What would surprise and move us, indeed, would be peace, any calm of minds or pause of revolution; but which community is it of our continet that affords this spectacle? If England, with her sturdy traditions of constitutional liberty, meets unfluttered and intact the difficulties of the epoch, she still has her grounds for watchfulness and anxiety at home and abroad. In the whole world, perhaps, at this moment, young America, of the North, can alone contemplate the future without apprehension, and with absolute security. Fortunate country, that can find no more serious occasion for an *emeute* than a theatrical infatuation,—a feud of buskined heroes! The fact of such an elaborate and fruitful tranquility as the lot of a Democratic Republic, is one in which we are fain to rejoice, because it is a most encouraging phenomenon for those who have the prospect of living under the same system."

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Understanding that Gen. McKay had declined a re-election to Congress, the Democratic party, in each county of this district, after giving due notice, called meetings and appointed delegates to a Convention, which assembled in Clinton on the 31st May, and then and there fairly nominated Wm. S. Ashe, Esq., as the candidate of the party, to succeed Gen. McKay; and which nomination, I have no doubt in the world, gave general satisfaction to the party—(I mean the people, not office hunters)—for Mr. Ashe is, emphatically, a people's man;—an honest, straightforward, unwavering Democrat, who possesses very respectable abilities, and who will do credit to the station to which the Democratic party of this district will be *certain* to elevate him. And this is not all; he has, during several years past, made more sacrifices, and devoted more of his time to sustain his party, than any other man in the district. And now, behold, out comes Mr. David Reid! Now, if Mr. Reid had been recommended in any of the primary meetings, or had received a respectable vote in the Convention, there would have been some excuse for the course he is pursuing; but I do not understand that he was proposed in a single meeting in the district, or that he received a single vote in the Convention. What are his calculations?—There are, according to the last Governor's election, 5,395 Democrats in the district, and 2,584 Whigs, and does he calculate to distract and split off 1,406 Democrats from Mr. Ashe, and thereby enable the Whig party to elect him to Congress? If this is Mr. Reid's dependance, and I cannot see what else it can be, I am in hopes that he will be mistaken; and that the Democratic party of our district will not suffer him, nor any other man, to represent the district in Congress who will be thus much indebted to Whiggery for his election. For what representative would not, in some degree, feel bound to carry out the views of say two-thirds of his electors? I mean those who vote for him.

NO OFFICE HUNTER.

Duplin County, 4th July, 1849.

For the Journal.

SOUTH WASHINGTON, N. C, July 11.

Messrs. Editors:—I cannot refrain from dropping you a few lines, to say that I was at South Washington on the glorious Fourth of July, and was highly gratified by the proceedings. By the bye, were you ever in the country on a Fourth of July? If not, you should be, that's all. It is true, there is none of the pomp and display that characterizes your celebrations in towns and cities, but there is a quiet dignity that pervades all classes, which seems to say: This is our great National Sabbath, that gave birth to us as a Nation. The day to which we are indebted for the liberties we enjoy, and on it we will render all honor to our ancestors, who, on this day, 1776, laid the foundation of our National edifice, which makes us now a happy people, enjoying all the blessings that Freedom can bestow. Such seems to be the true spirit with which the day is ushered in in the country, where all, as a band of brothers unite, as here, in rendering homage to the great good of Liberty.

Such seemed to be the spirit that predominated at South Washington on this occasion. At 12 M., the citizens formed a procession, and marched down to the house of D. Harrell, Esq, where the order of exercises was as follows, viz:

First.—Prayer from Rev. Robert Tate.

Second.—Reading of the Declaration, by Thomas Lee, Esq.

Third.—An Oration, by Thomas H. Tate, Esq., which was delivered in a very chaste and beautiful style. I must say that Mr. Tate did high honor to himself and credit to his district. This was the prevailing sentiment of all present. The exercises closed with a prayer from the Rev. J. W. West, after which the ladies were invited to partake of a collation prepared for the occasion, while the gentlemen were making more substantial preparations for the Ball that succeeded in the evening, all of which passed off very agreeably, considering the large number present, which must have rendered it very uncomfortable, had it not have been that the air was so remarkably cool for the season, &c. A.

For the Journal.

MEETING IN CLINTON.

Pursuant to public notice, a large number of the citizens of Sampson County assembled at the Court House in Clinton, on the 4th inst., for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements towards paying proper respect to the memory of James K. Polk, late President of the United States.

On motion, Patrick Murphy, Esq, was called to the Chair, and Julien P. Faison appointed Secretary. On motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting: Dr. Thomas Bunting, Josiah Johnson, Dr. Wm. McKay, William Ashford, Hardy E. Royal, R C. Holmes, William C. Draughan, Mathew J. Faison, Chas. A. Harrison and Isaac W. Lane.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Inasmuch as it hath been the pleasure of the Great Arbiter of nations, to call from our midst our late illustrious fellow citizen, James Knox Polk, ex-President of the United States, and whereas, we a portion of the citizens of Sampson, without distinction of party, here assembled, feel desirous of expressing a proper sense of the sad bereavement that is sustained by the American people in the loss of so distinguished a character, and also to pay a just tribute of respect to his memory, therefore

Resolved, That this meeting deeply deplore the afflictive event which has so recently filled our nation with sorrow. But yesterday we beheld him, whose departure from earthly existence we now mourn, guiding with a master hand, under the blessings of Divine Providence, the energies of this mighty Republic. But yesterday, he was the "observed of all observers;" the centre, too, of attraction, to which was directed the gaze of admiring millions But to-day he lies peacefully slumbering in the silent chamber of death, where the voice of neither praise or detraction can reach his dull, cold ear. Posterity will in due time assign his name to its proper niche in the temple of fame. Highly sensible, therefore, are we, that on an occasion like this all feelings of partizanship should be swallowed up in the more ennobling desire to honor the memory of the departed patriot and statesman

Resolved, That in order to exhibit more fully our respect for the memory of the deceased, we suggest that this meeting select some suitable person to deliver an eulogy on the life and character of the late Ex-President James K. Polk, at such a time as may be deemed most expedient for said purpose.

On motion, the committee on resolutions were designated to appoint some person to deliver an eulogy. Said committee reported the name of W. A. Strong, Esq., with his acceptance of the duty, and the 24th of the present month set apart for its performance.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

PATRICK MURPHY, Ch'n.

J. P. FAISON, Sec'y.

☞Wilmington and Fayetteville papers please copy.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors:—The seventy-third Anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated by the citizens of Upper Black River District, at Lebanon, with a zeal worthy the occasion, and in a manner which reflected the highest credit upon their patriotism and good taste.

The Volunteer Company, under the command of Capt. Devane, was formed about half past eleven o'clock; and after having gone through a variety of evolutions, were marched to a stand erected in the midst of a beautiful grove, where, under the superintendance of Louis Highsmith, Esq., acting Marshal, the ceremonies of the day were commenced with a solemn and impressive prayer by the Rev. Mr. Fennell. The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was then read by N. H. Fennell, followed by the National Declaration, read by Mr. William Devane. Both these gentlemen evinced a proper conception of these two immortal instruments, and read with remarkable force and distinctness. Mr. Jno. A. Corbett, a member of the last graduating class at our University, then arose, and in a chaste and eloquent Oration, delighted the large and respectable audience by which he was surrounded. Mr. C. sketched briefly, but beautifully, the progress of our country from her birth, as an Independent Nation, through her many vicisitudes of trial and suffering, to her present dignified, elavated and prosperous position; and after a merited compliment to the exalted character of American women, and their powerful and effective agency in the great work of moral and social reformation; and a touching tribute to the memory of the lamented Polk, he closed by appealing to us powerfully, as Americans and North Carolinians, to preserve, unimpared by party rage, or civil discord, the political and religious liberties which we now enjoy. Our limits, however, forbid us meting out to the remarks of Mr. Corbett, the justice to which they are entitled; it is sufficient to say that they met as they merited, with unqualified approbation.

After enjoying this "feast of reason" we were invited to a table groaning under a load of "the substantials," where ample justice was done to the inner man. The day was closed by a well attended Ball, where, in the midst of bright eyes, merry faces, and the joyous dance, mirth and hilarity reigned supreme until the grey dawn admonished us that the period of our festivity was at an end. Z.

☞We find the following article in the *Charleston Evening News*, and transfer it to our columns for the special benefit of the host of newspaper borrowers, who are continually annoying our subscribers for the loan of the *Journal*, before the owner can have an opportunity of reading it. We understand that we have a goodly number of readers, who never think of any other way of patronizing us, except by borrowing the paper, and then perhaps abuse the Editor for not having a more interesting sheet. We would advise those of our patrons who are troubled with this sort of nuisance, to adopt this course—as soon as they have received the paper—make a mark at the top and bottom of the article, so as to draw attention to it.

PLEASURES OF TAKING A NEWSPAPER

Mr. Editor:—Did you ever enjoy the exquisite pleasure of taking a newspaper—for the benefit of your neighbors? But I presume not; they would scarcely send *to you to borrow*. Allow me to give you the history of one afternoon in my daily experience. I have but one male servant—a man of all work, who answers calls at the door as well as attend in other departments of my household, and, as he is the chief actor in the daily drama, I take the liberty of introducing him to you by his name "Tom."

Well, sir, I have made a comfortable dinner, and feel a little more amiable than I did an hour previously, and am amusing myself with the pranks and prattle of the little ones, until the usual time arrives for your very punctual carrier to leave my paper. It has come and I am in the act of unfolding the interesting sheet.

(Rat-tat-tat, at the knocker.) *Wife.*—My gracious! there is company, and the children have made such a litter, I am ashamed to see them. Tom, go to the door. (Tom happens to be out of hearing, and one of the children seeks him. After a while the door is attended to.)

Tom entering.—Mr. Smith will be much obliged to you, if you will lend him the paper.

Tell Mr. Smith I have just received the paper, and as soon as I can look over it, he can have it.

The answer is duly forwarded, and in a few minutes the knocker is again heard.

Tom from the door.—Mr. Smith says he has got to go out in a great hurry, and if you will let him have the paper now, he will send it back in a minute.

Mr. Smith is a very good sort of a neighbor and I dislike disobliging him. The paper passes into his possession.

Rat-tat tat, again. *Tom enters.*—Mr. Winkles sent to borrow the paper. I told his boy that Mr. Smith had it, and he went off. But he came back before I left the door, and says his master asks you if you can't send to Mr. Smith and get it, as he wants to see something about a funeral.

Well, you can see if Mr. Smith is done with it, and give it to Winkles' boy.

Tom returns.—Mr. Smith says he has just got through with the foreign news, and will send it over in half an hour.

The half hour passes, and true to the time, Winkles' boy knocks at the door. Paper not yet received from Smith. Send again, and Tom brings a short message from him, intimating that I was disobliging in not letting him keep the paper till he could read it. Winkles, however, now gets it, and keeps it in spite of numerous calls and messages until tea time, when it once more gets within my reach. Well, I set by my tea to cool, and in the meanwhile am in the act of opening the paper to glance at its contents. But futile effort! Rat-tat-tat goes the knocker, and Mr. Jones wants the paper. Now Jones *has had his supper*, and I fairly bid good bye to the paper until bed time. I drink my tea and take up a book to amuse myself until I can have an opportunity of reading the news of the day; and when the last bell rings the mutilated paper is before me, with a message from Mr. Jones that he is very sorry the paper was torn by one of the children. But he supposes I have read it already, and it will make no difference.—Torn indeed it was, and the column that contained the foreign news was irretrievably lost.

Now, Mr. Editor, cannot you devise some plan, by which I can be rid of these annoyances, without giving offence to those who are, in all other respects, good neighbors? I have already hinted the advantage it would be to them to take the paper, and would you believe it?—the reason they give for not doing it is, *that all their neighbors would be troubling them by borrowing.*

I know of but one way of securing myself against this contined tax upon time and patience, and that is to follow their example and borrow from them. It is my turn to stop taking the paper and theirs to begin, and this they will have to come to, as I know they cannot do without it.

Your suffering patron,

TIMKINS.

GENERAL SCOTT IN FAVOR OF CANADIAN ANNEXATION.—Gen. SCOTT is out early in favor of the annexation of the British Provinces on this continent, at least of Canada. The following letter from him has been published, and is going the rounds of the papers:

WEST POINT, June 29, 1849.

My Dear Sir—The news from the Parliament of Great Britain, this morning, must I think, increase the discontent of our neighbors on the other side of the St Lawrence and the Lakes not a little; and that those discontents will, in a few years, lead to a separation of the Canadas, New Brunswick, &c &c., from the mother country, seems equally probable.

Will those Provinces form themselves into an independent nation, or seek a connexion with our Union? I think the probability is greatly in favor of the latter. In my judgment the interests of both sides would be much promoted by annexation—the several Provinces coming into the Union on equal terms with our present thirty States. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence is already of immense importance to perhaps a third of our present population, and would be of great value to the remaineder. After annexation, two Revenue Cutters, below Quebec, would give a better security against smuggling than 30,000 Custom house *employees* strung along the line that separates us from the British possessions on our continent. I am well acquainted with that line, and know a great deal of the interests and character of the Provincials. Though opposed to incorporating with us any district densely peopled with the Mexican race, I should be most happy to fraternize with our northern and north-eastern neighbors.

What may be the views of our Executive government on the subject I know absolutely nothing; but I think I cannot *err* in saying that two-thirds of our people would rejoice at the incorporation, and the other third soon perceive its benefits.

Of course I am opposed to any underhanded measures, on our part, in favor of the measure, or any other act of bad faith towards Great Britain. Her good will, in my view of the matter, is only second to that of the Provincials themselves, and that the former would soon follow the latter—considering the present temper and condition of Christendom—cannot be doubted.

The foregoing views I have long been in the habit of expressing in conversation, I give them to you for what they may be worth.

Faithfully yours, WINFIELD SCOTT.

DEATH OF GEN DUNCAN.

A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, dated Saturday, 7th instant, announces the death of Col. James Duncan, Inspector General of the Army of the United States, at the Mansion House in Mobile, on the preceding day. The Colonel had been lying dangerously ill for some days prior to his decease.

Colonel James Duncan was born in Orange county, N. Y, about the year 1814, and was, therefore, still a very young man at the time of his fatal attack. In early life he entered the academy at West Point, where he soon rose to be one of the most eminent of his class. He graduated in 1834, and entered the artillery. His first service was in Florida, where he narrowly escaped with his life, a hostile ball on one occasion striking the scales of his cap. Afterwards he was stationed on the Lakes, where he remained during the Canadian troubles. Subsequently he was transferred to Fort Adams, at Newport, R. I, where he was occupied for some time, in disciplining the flying artillery; and in the end he brought his batteries to a state of such perfection, that they rivalled, if they did not excel, those of Ringgold, in efficiency.

Duncan was, perhaps, the ablest man in the army, for his age To him, in conjunction with Ringgold, we are indebted for the efficiency of our flying artillery; an arm of the service whose terrible power was proved in every battle of the Mexican war. Duncan served in every principal battle during that contest, with the exception of Buena Vista. At Palo Alta, he commanded the guns on the left, and, by a brilliant flank movement, at a critical period of the contest, assisted materially to win the day. At Resaca de la Palma, he headed the pursuit of the flying enemy, his artillery advancing at a gallop. At Monterey he served in Worth's division, and it was principally by the fire of his batteries, on the morning of the 21st of September, that the famous charge of the Mexican lancers was so speedily repulsed. At Churubusco, he assisted in the assault on the *tete du pont*, and, by sweeping the causeway with grape, materially assisted to carry that important position. At Molino del Rey the general direction of all the artillery was entrusted to him, nor was the selection made in vain, for, in that bloody fray, the rapid manner in which he poured in the fire of his batteries, not only repulsed a desperate charge of the enemy's cavalry, but compelled the Mexicans to abandon the Casa Mata, impregnable as it had been considered. At Chapultepec also, Duncan performed important services. In short, no other subordinate officer, perhaps, during the whole war, contributed so much to the success of our arms.

In 1846, just as the war with Mexico broke out, Duncan was promoted to the rank of Captain. For his brilliant services at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, he was brevetted a Lieutenant Colonel. During the remainder of the war he was, on occasion of every battle where he served, most honorably mentioned in the official despatches. The result was that his reputation rose in proportion, and when, shortly after the declaration of peace, the Inspector General, Col. Croghan, died, Duncan, though but thirty-five years old, was called to that responsible and honorable post.—*Phill. Bull.*

Respect for the American Flag in Rome.—A letter of June 3d, from the Eternal City, after picturing the devotion, union, and heroism of the people, male and female, and their voluntary sacrifices to sustain themselves against the French siege, says:—

"With the exception of Major Cass, our charge d'affaires, there is not a single diplomatic officer in Rome, the whole of that body still remaining at Gaeta. I am informed that Russian, English, German, and other foreigners, have implored Major Cass to take them under his protection. I know that ladies and gentlemen of the highest respectability have resorted to his hotel in great numbers, in hope of security. Among them are some of our compatriots. Not a few Roman families, I understand, of distinction and nobility, have likewise joined in this request. During the action of this morning, the stars and stripes, or rather a very bad imitation of them, were waving from the palaces Pinsiana, Falconeiri, and one or two others. This is certainly a strange spectacle. That a power so far away, and of but yesterday's birth, comparatively, should be invoked for protection in old Rome, the city of the Cæsars, is a memorable mark of the mutations of time; and, what is not less remarkable, presenting a forcible commentary on the weakness of the present Government, is the fact that application has been made to our charge for permission to suspend the American flag from two princely houses, in order to save their female inmates from violence and dishonor, the heads of which are actually members of the administration. Honor to the land of the free!

"To us Americans this is a proud day.

"Fortunately most of our countrymen took their departure at the first indication of hostilities. There are a few ladies remaining, among whom is the accomplished scholar, Miss Fuller; but I understand that they are all well cared for—every necessary precaution having been taken for their security."

One of the most beautiful gems in oriental literature is contained in a passage from a Persian poet, Sadi, quoted by Sir W. Jones, the sentiment of which is embodied in the following lines:

The sandal tree perfumes when riven,
The axe that laid it low.
Let man who hopes to be forgiven,
Forgive and bless his foe.

From the Washington Union.

OLD WHITEY.

"A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!"
Richard III.

"And the war-horse he crieth *hay! hay!* and paweth up the ground."—*Dickey Boylston's new reading of Job.*

"Mr. Speaker, Hans Van Splitter Splutter wants ter legislatur to *organize* ter *malitia*, does he? Well, den, I think ter *trums* and ter *fifes* are better as ter *organs*. I shall vote against the pellows music."—*Harrisburg Debates.*

The arrival at the capital of the first nominee of the whig convention held last July at the Philadelphia slaughter-house, for the high office of Vice President of the United States, in the shape of the old battle charger of the late *General* Taylor, is an event not to be sneezed at by the American people. The Roman Emperor, when he made his horse a consul, had a just appreciation of his subjects; and the cabinet of the Second Washington, in bringing Old Whitey on to the seat of government, for a special *consultation*, bear ample testimony to the character of the horse, and the capacity of his two-legged associates We understand that at a cabinet *mass meeting*, a short time since, the Postmaster General in the chair, the Second Washington asked permissions to visit his Louisiana plantation, to see Old Whitey and count his slaves; but was denied by those who have him in charge, upon the ground, that if he stopped at Kentucky, he and Mr. Crittenden might recognize the cabinet, and thus, to use the classic language of the immortal Shakspeare, "play the devil will their mother's monkeys." As Mahomet could not go to the mountain, the mountain therefore came to Mahomet, and all was well.

As in the vision of mystic prophet of Patmos, Death and the pale horse have come upon us together—to wit, the death, political and official, of over one hundred democratic clerks, and the aforesaid white battle charger, with his fetlocks red with Mexican blood, shed in Mr. Ashmun's unrighteous war. This arrival will, in our opinion, enabled the Second Washington to infuse some *strength* into his present rickety cabinet, without waiting for the arrival of the governor of Kentucky; and as the gallant animal can *draw drafts*, "stand to the rack, fodder or no fodder," and negative with tremendous *neighs* the votes of the Home Department, we presume the treasury would be the most appropriate *sphere* for him, that building resembling the royal stables at Kew more closely than any other public building in the land, and having a back door through which he cou'd trot into his green pasture. "Circumstances," as Mr. Partington quaintly remarks, "really to *pucker* together at this *nip*, to place the remarkable beast on a *stable* footing in the treasury."

The ancients represented man and horse united, under the appellation of a Centaur.—We have no doubt but that the horse is one of the noblest animals of creation. Adam, it is true, did not ride; neither did the shepherd kings ride; but there was a famous trooper, "Dan," who sprung from the loins of Israel, and rode scrub races to Beersheba—that is, to Mrs. Sheba's beer-house. This Dan is supposed to have been the remote ancestor of the Godlike Daniel, who was a *weaver*, and who brought up his children to be exceedingly partial to fish and other wild game. The present generation, however, have ridden bareback so much, that they now confine themselves to hackney coaches, and such plebeian conveyances. The appointment of foreign ministers by the present *green* dynasty is enough to make a cat laugh her jaws off Such selections, and for such reasons? Abbott Lawrence is sent to England (so says a New York correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazettee) that Mrs. Lawrence may wear at court a shawl worth more than forty shillings; and that he may feed American citizens who come to see him, at his own expense.

In the old "heroic age," when Benjamin Franklin represented the land of Washington and freedom at the court of France in a drab-colored dress, with blue woollen stockings and pewter shoe-buckles, nobody asked him what he paid for his breeches, or whether he had any on, even; for Franklin had a soul to make itself respected by the lightning of heaven, and a name to live as long as the reverberations of thunder.

It is, however, to be expected that *courtiers* and *courtesans* will be picking the jackdaws dressed in magpie plumes, and will sooner or later lay the skull of *nothing* open, as one would crack a rotten walnut.

We think our country representatives should go in citizen's dress to the courts of the Old World, with a simple eagle worked in gold on their breasts. To see them and their countrymen now at court, dressed in flaxen wigs, with tight breeches, and coats covered with coach lace and tarnished ribands, one would swear that it was Baron Ragfair and suite on a special visit to the Queen. We recollect *seeing* or *hearing* (which is pretty much the same thing,) of the visit to the English court by Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, and Aaron Vanderpoel of New York—one a senator, and the other a representative of the American people. They met in an ante-room—each in a sorrel-tailed wig—each in a lackey's coat, or one similar in construction—each in tight breeches, with swords and cocked hats, feathered round the edges with white down; and as they looked at each other, the tears of mirth ran down their majestic and extremely open countenances. At length an usher, with a white rod, advanced, and beckoned them into the presence of majesty.—The *constitutional codfisher* made a straight lunge, and, with his sword between his legs, paid a salute to her Majesty with the handle, which caused much innocent mirth to spread over the painted faces of the female crowd around; while my Dutch friend got his sword tangled in the farthingale of a fat dowager of German extraction, and got off from the three-decker by an apology in the language of the Netherlands. No; let our minister go to court af Franklin did, and our minister's wife and daughter appear at the levee as the daughter of Mr. McLane appeared at the Court of St James—wearing the wild flowers of her native country in her hair. We have nothing to do with the Lord Verysofts and the Marquis of Waterfords, the Count d'Orsays and the Lady Blessingtons of the Old World; we desire to feed England, smoke England, chew England, humbug England, and visit England, as one Yankee would visit another; and when we do arrive at St. James's, or any other court, we want the Queen and her litter of coronets and stars to look at us as a Georgia landlord looks at a Connecticut tin pedlar—with fear and trembling.

The old White Horse is sent for, to drag the *verdant* administration of the Second Washington from the Slough of Despond and the miry *Clay*. Mounted upon the old charger, the Executive may collect again his regiment of warm and devoted followers, provided he turns out his cabinet and sends his enemies a-packing. He has not appointed here three true friends, as we believe. Oh! the deception of the human heart. But riding the Pale Horse cannot make the *Old Man* anything but a representation of *Death* to the wives and children of the unfortunate office-holders who have been removed by the cabinet for opinion's sake, and who are turned out upon the world's wide common to perish. We believe the day will soon come when the horse and its rider would be very glad to change places—when the American people, aroused to the true position of the government, will speak in a voice of earthquakes that will drown thunder as easy as Niagara would swallow a feather.

We presume the horse is sent for, to be used on the 4th of July—on the day set apart by the Washington Monument Committee to raise the wind to build up their *cheesecurd*-looking obelisk to the height of ruined Babel by the willows of the western Jordan.

Elisha, upon whose shoulders the mantle of *Elijah* rests—if it rests anywhere in the circle of our acquaintance—may get the old gentleman out in the uniform of the First Washington; but if he does, we can tell him that he will have to take two reefs in each leg of the small clothes, and make an apple-pie of the coat tails, besides turning under the bottom of that brimstone-colored jacket eight or ten inches or more, or it will fit him as a purser's shirt fits a handspike, and give him a very sallow appearance, more especially if he wears the green shoes which the Intelligencer so kindly manufactured for him some weeks since *out of a passage from Shakspeare.*

We have been informed that the reason why the Second Washington does not read the *Union* is, because the First Washington never read that paper—it being the determination of our constitutional President, in spite of all opposition, to do and die like the First Washington, and live in a *green* remembrance as the author and finisher of the second

"HEROIC AGE."

THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA MADRE.

We have been obligingly furnished with the following document for publication. We learn from the gentleman by whom it was transmitted that Dr. Millett, one of the leaders in this movement, formerly belonging to the 10th Infantry, has been arrested at Matamoras, and placed in jail, and the affair, so far, is a failure.—*Charleston Mer.*

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The unanimous Declaration of the seven Northern States of the Sierra Madre of Mexico.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them to another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature, and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

The history of the past and present Government of Mexico is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

First.—Tired of political changes, which have been heretofore nothing but the continuance of oppression, wielded by newer hands. We declare ourselves free.

Second—Tired of Revenues which have been exacted only to perpetuate the power of the usurpers of the people's liberties. We declare ourselves Free.

Third—Tired of armies which have been collected only to oppress and exhaust the industry of all but its oppressors. We declare ourselves Free.

Fourth—Tired, that our loved Religion, under the constant threat of the bayonet, should be trammelled in its power of benevolence and public instruction. We declare ourselves Free.

Fifth—Tired, that the people in the midst of their spacious lands should be denied the right of individual possession. We declare ourselves Free.

Sixth—Tired of the promises which have been made to our children, (who with anxious countenances, look in vain to their rulers) for the right of instruction. We declare ourselves Free.

Seventh—Tired that our aged sires and matrons should be permitted to sink gradually to the earth, in common with the brute, unprovided and uncared for. We declare ourselves Free.

Eighth—Tired, that stint and nakedness should stride o'er the land, while the usurpers are arrayed in purple and gold. We declare ourselves Free.

Ninth—Tired of the National Declaration that Slavery shall not exist in our Land, when Peonage, a system hideous and cruel, exists unrestricted and unnoticed. We declare ourselves Free.

We, therefore, the people of the Northern States of the Sierra Madre of Mexico, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the justice of our intentions, do now solemnly publish and declare, "That these United States are Free and Independent!" That they are absolved from all allegiance to the Mexican Government, and that all political connexion between them and it has ceased—is, and must be, totally dissolved—and that as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we, the People, mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our Sacred Honor.

Swords are Drawn—Scabbards are cast aside.
NOW! DEATH TO TYRANTS!!!
Matamoras, Mexico, June 16, 1849.

From the National Intelligencer.

AN INTERESTING SCRAP OF HISTORY.

Washington, June 11, 1849.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton—Dear Sirs: I noticed in the Intelligencer of June 9, an article from the Savannah Republican on the astonishing growth of the city of Cincinnati, which suggested to me the propriety of offering you the following "relic," which I copied some three years since from the files of the "Kentucky Gazette," the first newspaper which was published west of the Alleghanies, edited by the venerable John Bradford, of Lexington. It may be interesting to your readers, more especially to the patrons of the Intelligencer who now reside in the "Queen City" of the west. Respectfully, yours,

W. P. WOOLLEY.

Copy of advertisement dated September 6, 1788.

"*Notice*.—The subscribers, being proprietors of a tract of land opposite the mouth of the Licking river, on the northwest side of the Ohio, have determined to lay off a town upon that excellent situation. The local and natural advantages speak its future prosperity, being equal, if not superior, to any on the bank of the Ohio between the Miamis. The in-lots to be each half an acre, the out-lots four acres, thirty of each to be given to settlers upon paying one dollar and fifty cents for the survey and deed of each lot. The 15th day of September is appointed for a large company to meet in Lexington and mark a road from there to the mouth of Licking, provided Judge Symmes arrives, being daily expected.—When the town is laid off lots will be given to such as may become residents before the 1st day of April next.

"Matthias Denman,
"Robert Patterson,
"John Filson.

"Lexington, Ky., September 6, 1788."

Expensive Hair Cutting.—From a letter from the Panama steamer on her way to the gold country, we learn that in the absence of a profesional barber, one of the passengers cut the hair of another for which he brought in a bill of $9 50. Suit was brought in the court above referred to, to recover the amount of said bill. They had several able lawyers on board who conducted the case. Mr. M. B. Smith, of Maine, acted as chief judge, Mr. McIllvaine, our purser, associate judge, Chas. Ellett, Esq., sheriff, Mr. Judah and Mr. McAllister were counsel for plaintiff, and Mr. Hyer and Mr. Livingston for defendant. The defendant's counsel demanded a "bill of particulars," which was furnished. The following are a few of the items:—For cutting hair, red hair, $2 50; combing the same, 25 cents; cutting red whiskers, 50 cts.; trimming moustache, $1; attempting to curl same, 50 cents; time employed, 90 minutes, at 3 cents per minute, $3; use of comb and brush, 25 cents; cleaning same, 25 cents; extra charge on account of sanguinary color affecting the nerves, $1.

Widows of the Ex-Presidents.—It is a remarkable circumstance, and worthy of notice and record, that there are now living four widows of ex-Presidents—Mrs. Madison, in her 81st year; Mrs. Adams in her 75th; Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Polk—all of whom have adorned the Presidential Mansion with a courtesy, dignity and affability, which will long be remembered by those who have visited it.

LETTER FROM HIRAM POWERS.

An Artistical Joke.—The following humorous and capital letter, from our distinguished artist-countryman in Italy explains itself. The man who reads it without a laugh, is more stoical than we are—that is certain:

Florence, March 27, 1849.

To Peyton S. Symmes, Esq.—*My Dear Sir*:—In a letter from Mr. Kellogg, I am requested to state the facts as to an alleged imposition on you by Mr. Henderson, the actor. It has been said in some of our papers, that you were of the number upon whom Mr. H. imposed himself as a *wax figure*, in the Western Museum, some fifteen or twenty years ago, and my name has been given as authority for the truth of the story. It is natural that you should disrelish such an imputation, and as the story, so far as you are concerned in it, is untrue, it is but just that you should desire this refutation from me.

I remember to have said, whenever the story was told, that Mr. Henderson had *designs* upon several of our most respectable citizens, yourself of the number, but these designs were never executed, excepting upon half a dozen or more persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the museum. This was done in order to satisfy me that the thing was practicable; for Mr. Henderson hoped to prevail upon me to allow him the use of one of the large glass enclosures in the museum for his experiments upon a larger scale. He succeeded perfectly well in duping the half dozen individuals above alluded to, but I withheld my consent to any further proceedings, and so the matter ended. I allowed him the use of a small room for performing the experiment—for I thought he would fail, and that thus I should get rid of his request for the use of a case in the museum, without having to deny him a favor.

When Henderson had prepared himself, one of his acquaintances was invited into the room to see an unfinished representation of "Henderson, the actor, in the character of Sir Francis Gripe." On entering, the figure was seen standing in the corner of the room, with the head leaning against an old coat, folded in such a manner as to afford a back ground, and thus prevent unsteadiness which might lead to detection. A white wig, made of horse hair, decorated the head. The face was daubed with ochre, vermillion, and lamp-black; the features were much distorted, so much so that had my reputation as an artist depended upon their resemblance to the *original*, I might have feared for the result of the examination about to take place. The visiter, however, seemed disposed to flatter me; & grateful for the permission to see an unfinished work, assured me that I had been very successful in the likeness. He thought, indeed, that I had improved upon the original. I begged him to suggest any improvement that might occur to him. He replied: "Perhaps you might modify that peculiar cock of the eye a little; and, if I were you, I would give him a better leg, instead of those spindle shanks of his." This last remark occasioned a decided change in the expression of the wax figure, for Henderson thought a good deal of his legs. This change, however, was not observed by the visiter, who sill regarded the legs; but I had great difficulty in containing my own countenance, so ludicrous was the scene.

The *wax face* had now recovered its proper expression, when our visiter took up the lamp, and, against my dissuasive remarks, that the effect was better at a distance, that the thing was not yet finished, and consequently would not bear close inspection, he walked directly up to the figure and stood within a foot of it, face to face. It was evident that no trick was even suspected, as he held the lamp now above, now to one side, then below, &c., the better to examine the work. The actor's eyes had now been kept open so long without winking, that moisture was beginning to collect in the corners; observing which, our critic exclaimed; "Marvellous! marvellous! How in the world did you contrive to make these tears? Did you use gum arabic or copal varnish? At this, the friend who stood at my side could refrain no longer, but laughed outright. I was obliged to laugh also, but the actor still maintained the ludicrous gravity of his countenance. The critic appeared confused for a moment, staring at us inquiringly; but he soon became aware that a trick had been played upon him, and suddenly turning to the *wax figure*, he seized it by the nose, and the tweak he gave it would have proved fatal to the symmetry of a waxen proboscis. As it was, however, it did no damage to that organ, but it brought some additional moisture to Henderson's eyes, and an exclamation from his mouth of "D—n it, don't! You forget that my nose is made of *wax!*" Others were introduced after this to see the wax figur, but I shall not attemp to describe any more of these interviews.

You are at liberty to make use of the above statement in a private manner or indeed publicly, should you deem it necessary to refute any statements of an opposite character.

With pleasant recollections of your kindness and civilities at Cincinnati, I beg you to beleive me,

Very sincerely yours,
HIRAM POWERS.

Brutal.—One of the most inhuman acts of brutality we have heard for a long time (says the Pittsburg Post, July 3,) was related to us yesterday. A man, residing in Westmoreland county, who had been down the river, took passage on the Philadelphia packet for Freeport on Thursday night last. Before reaching Freeport he took a slight attack of cholera, and the Captain of the packet becoming alarmed, immediately landed him on the towing path. The poor fellow managed to crawl to Freeport and gain admittance into a Tavern close by the Lock, but as soon as the landlord learned what was the matter with him, he shoved him, dying, into the streets, where he was permitted to lay for some time, suffering all the agonies of the last stages of this most terrible disease. Mr. John Haney, the gentlemanly landlord of the Allegany House, having more of the "milk of human kindness" in his breast than any of the other inhabitants of that village, had the man conveyed into his house, where every attention was paid to him, but he died a short time after. The *humane* canal boat captain, and the *hospitable* landlord who drove the dying man out of his house to die in the street, should both be remembered by the charitable.

It is said that Gov. French, of Illinois, has determined to call an extra session of the Legislature this fall, for the election of a United States Senator, and the consideration of various local matters, considered to be of great importance to the State. The name of the Hon. Richard M. Young, late Commissioner of the General Land Office, has been mentioned in connexion with the vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the ineligibility of Gen. Shields.

Agricultural Products of the Union.—A scientific report on the subject of the bread stuffs of the United States, by Prof. Lewis C. Beck, of Ruger's College, says that the aggregate amount of the agricultural products of the United States, convertible into bread stuffs or its substitutes, upon an average of three or four years, is about 900,000,000 of bushels, of which nearly one-half is in Indian corn.—The quantity of wheat may be put down as 100,000,000 of bushels. The whole amount of this vast aggregate product required for home consumption does not probably exceed 300,000,000. Of course the immense surplus is subject to exportation; so that it is not too much to assume that our country is destined to be the granary of the world.

California Gold at the Mint.—The Philadelphia Bulletin states on the direct authority of the mint, that the amount of California gold received for coinage, up to the 5th instant, was within a fraction of $2,000,000.

No Tidings of Sir John Franklin.—Letters have been received at Montreal, from the Hudson's Bay Territory, by way of Saut St. Marie, bringing intelligence from Fort Simpson, of date the 4th October last. The writer of a letter from that post says:

"Eighteen men of the expedition arrived here yesterday from Fort Confidence, sent to be kept during the winter. They went round from the mouth of the M'Kenzie to the Copper mine, but no vestige or word of Sir John Franklin, or any one else except Esquimaux, whom they saw in large numbers. A very large party of those daring rascals met the expedition at the mouth of the M'Kenzie, and as on a former occasion, wanted to make a prize of the boats and all that was in them. But nothing serious happened. Sir John Richardson is to proceed to Canada as soon as the M'Kenzie breaks up next Spring. Rae is going with one boat again to the coast"

Mr. Calhoun's Address.—The last Pendleton Messenger says:—"We are prevented by circumstances beyond our control, from publishing this address this week. It will appear in our next. We regard this document as a triumphant vindication of himself from the charges made against him by Col. Benton, and as a complete exposure of the base motives which actuated Col. Benton in first deserting and then maligning his own section of the Union."

The Goldsboro' Patriot learns "from a private source," that the Whigs of the Eighth District, alarmed for Mr. Stanly, have called the Hon. Richard S. Donnell into the field, and assigned to his "special care" the lower Counties, while Mr. Stanly takes a different route. Will some of our Democratic friends, while Mr. Donnell is on his circuit, put *him* also on his trial, and ascertain whether *he* is sound on the Slavery question? Did he not vote, with Stevens and others, to defeat Mr Clayton's Compromise? And is he not with Mr. Badger, out and out, on the Proviso question? A pretty teacher, truly, for the Slaveholders of the Eighth District!

Raleigh Standard.

Recognition of the Hungarian Republic by the U. S. Government.—It was mentioned a few days since that Mr. L. B. Breisach had petitioned the U. S. Government to recognise the Republic of Hungary by the appointment of a diplomatic agent thereto The New York Journal of Commerce states that Mr. Breisach has received an answer to his application, and, as it seems, a satisfactory one.—*Balt. Sun.*

Calomel, Cholera and Cause of the Disease.—The following is an extract from a letter from a Louisiana planter, who is also an eminent physician:

"I think it probable that the cholera has destroyed a full tenth of the slaves of Louisiana. My children have lost fifteen, whilst I have lost but one old man. It attacked theirs first, which put me on the alert to guard mine by preparing them for the attack. This I did by giving each of them from five to ten or twelve grains of calomel, with ten or fifteen grains of morphine at night. The discharge of dark bile the next morning was incredibly large. The old man alluded to was the only grown person who did not take the medicine; and I can affirm with confidence that no one who took this preparatory course was lost among my children's slaves. It is my opinion that no person will take cholera, whose liver is in healthful action. It is evidently an atmosphere disease, often assuming the character of an endemic, from the local causes, which favor its deleterious quality, or render its subjects more susceptible to its influence."

Husband and Wife.—The mutual duty of husband and wife is love: wherein the society, sweetness, and felicity of marriage consist. In this is included the bearing with the infirmities of one another. This always prevents fierce passions, the causes of strife, and makes the patient party better. The exercise of this affection is mutually distinguished. The love of the husband is counseling and comforting, providing and protecting; the love of the wife obsequious and assisting. His superiority and her subjection must be sweetened with love. The husband must not be bitter; nor the wife sour. The husband must govern the wife as the soul does the body, with wisdom and tenderness. There is a servile subjection, full of freedom, from love: and this is of wives to husbands. The wife, though inferior, is a fellow ruler with him over children and servants. She is subject as his vicegerent, always preserving love and reverence in affection, and expressing meekness and obedience in actions. She as his deputy is to dispose things for his credit and profit. Prudence is requisite in both, that they may deposite their cares in each other's bosoms, and trust their secret thoughts as securely as in their own hearts. The principal duty of husbands and wives is a tender care for the good of each other's souls. The husband should lead her in the way to eternal life, by his counsil and example, and the wife, by her humble and holy conversation, recommend religion to his mind and affection.

Bates.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.

☞We are authorized to announce Gen. L. H. MARSTELLER, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New-Hanover county.

July 6th, 1849--[43-te
Chronicle and Gazette will copy.

☞We are requested to announce OWEN ALDERMAN, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Law of New-Hanover county.

July 6th, 1849--[43-te
Chronicle and Gazette will copy.

To the Voters of New-Hanover County:

Fellow-citizens:—In August next, it will devolve upon you to elect some individual to perform the duties of Superior Court Clerk of this county. From the urgent solicitations of many individuals, I have been induced to offer as a candidate for that office. Its duties have hitherto been performed by the *deputy* of the one whom you have elected. If you should elect me, I pledge to attend to it *myself*, and use my best efforts to discharge its various duties satisfactorily to the public.

S. R. BUNTING.
Long Creek, July 2nd, 1849--[43-te

Moore's Creek, July 2nd, 1849.

Mr. Fulton—Sir—You will please announce me in your paper as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk at the ensuing election, and that I will meet my fellow-citizens at the different precincts, before the election.

JAMES F. SIMPSON.
July 6th, 1849—[43-te

MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, on the 21st ult., by Rev. Mr. Frankel, Mr. S. Teller of Wilmington, N.C., to Miss Regina Hecht, of Philadelphia.

In Clinton, Sampson county, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. M. C. Corolev, Mr. Wm. F. Berry, of Wilmington, to Miss Almira G. McKay, eldest daughter of Doct. Wm. McKay, of that county.

In Onslow county, on the 26th ultimo, by M. L. F. Redd, Esq., Mr. W. D. Sparkman, to Mrs. Zilpha Ennett, all of Onslow county.

In Onslow county, by O. B Sanders, Esq., Mr. Abram Dunstan, of Fulwood's Creek, to Miss Mary A. Scrues, of the Southwest.

In Baltimore, on the 5th inst., Mr Richard W Kennedy, of Wilmington, to Miss Ellen Jane Porter, of Baltimore.

In New York, on the 4th instant, by Rev. Mr. Marsbacher, Mr. S. Hoffman, of this place, to Miss Sophia Beyer, of New York.

JOHN L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Wilmington, N. C.,
Will practice in the Counties of Sampson, Duplin and Brunswick.
July 13, 1849—[44-ly

DIED.

In Duplin county, on the 29th ultimo, Henry Bryan, infant son of Jacqueline and Mary Jane Jones, aged 1 year 3 months and 1 day.

The bereaved parents have sustained a heavy shock in the loss of their sainted infant. Death had no regard for the tears and prayers of a fond mother, whose agony knew no consolation. But He who gave claims to take, commands us to be still, and know that it is God who inflicts, though His chastening rod seems hard to be borne. He whispers consolation to a fond parent's ear,

"I take these little lambs, says He,
And lay them in my breast;
Protection they shall find in me,
In me, be ever blessed." B.

In this town, on the 5th inst., of bilious fever, Mr G P Grant, of the firm of G P & R H Grant, in the 29th year of his age.

In this town, on Monday last, after a brief illness, Mrs Jane McLaurin, consort of Mr Neill McLaurin, aged 52 years.

She was a meek and quiet lady, modest and unobtrusive in her manners and habits, but sincere and true-hearted. It may truly be said of her that she "looked well to the ways of her household," and that she "commanded her children and her household after her." For many years she had been a consistent and exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church, and though her death was unexpected, she could stay her heart with full confidence upon the rock of salvation.—*Com.*

In Duplin county, on the 1st inst., Alfred Tecumseh, son of Mr J A Wren, aged 2 months and 7 days.

In Johnston county, on the 17th ult., Mrs Lee, wife of Mr Blackman W Lee.

In St. Louis, Mo., on the 16th ult., John H McMillan, Esq., formerly of Fayetteville.

In Hillsboro', Dr Lotan G Watson, aged 56.

In Moore county, Mr Wiley Roberts, in his 42d year.

In this town, about 7½ o'clock last evening, Mr. Alfred Bryant, Commission Merchant, of the firm of Barry, Bryant & Co., of this town.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Article	From	To
BACON—Per pound.		
Hams,	$ 8	$ 8½
Middlings,	7½	8
Shoulders,	6½	7
Hog round,	7½	8
Western,	6	6½
BEANS—Per bushel—White, nom	60	75
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	—
BUTTER—Per pound,	15	25
BEEF—Per barrel.		
Northern—Mess.	12 50	14 00
Do Prime, nom	7 00	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 50	5 00
CORN—Per bushel,	55	60
Meal,	60	70
COFFEE—Per pound,		
Rio,	7½	8
St. Domingo,		
Laguyra,	7½	8½
Cuba,	7	7½
Java,	10	11
COTTON—Per pound, none.		
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	14	16
Sperm,	33	37½
Adamantine,	28	30
EGGS—Per doz.	15	20
FEATHERS—Per pound,		35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	6 75	7 25
Fayetteville,	5 00	5 50
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	65	70
IRON—Per pound,	4½	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	7	8
Western,	6½	7
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	—	1 25
LUMBER—River—Per M.		
Flooring Boards,	7 75	8 50
Wide, do.		5 00
Scantling,	—	3 50
Timber, Mill,	4 00	9 00
Shipping Timber,		
MOLASSES—West Indies,	21	22
New Orleans,	25	26
MACKEREL—Per barrel.		
No. 1,	— —	—
No. 2,	— —	—
No. 3,	— —	3 50
MULLETS—Per bbl.	3 00	4 00
NAILS—Per pound,	4	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.		
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	2	2 15
Virgin Dip new	2 50	2 75
Hard—	1 07½	1 10
Tar,	1 30	
Pitch,	—	1 00
Rosin—No. 1,	2 70	3 00
No. 2,	65	75
No. 3,	55	
Spirits Turpentine,	—	25
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,		
Black Eye,	55	60
Cow,	55	60
PORK—Per barrel.		
Northern Mess,	11 50	11 75
Prime,	9 50	10 00
Fresh,		
POTATOES—Irish, per bbl.		
Sweet, per bushel,	65	75
POULTRY—Chickens, live,	12	30
do dead,	—	—
Turkeys, live,	—	—
do dead,	—	—
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	2 75	3 00
Rough—Per bushel,	—	—
SALT—Per bushel.		
Turks Island,		35
Liverpool—sack,		1 00
SOAP—Per pound,	4	6
SHINGLES—Per M.		
Country,	—	2 00
Contract,	3 50	4 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.		
Northern Rum,	28	30
Gin,	30	31
Whiskey,	23	24
Do. Old Nick,		75
Apple Brandy,	27	30
STEEL—Per pound,	12	25
STAVES—Per M.		
White Oak barrels—rough,	5 00	6 00
Dressed,	—	—
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	6 —	10 —
Dressed,	9 00	12 00
SUGAR—Per pound.		
New-Orleans,	4	5½
Porto Rico,	5½	6
St. Croix,	7½	8
Loaf,	10	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	8	8½
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,		
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	22
WINES—Per gallon.		
Madeira,	70	5 00
Port,	1 25	4 00
Malaga,	40	60

Note.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	From	To
TO NEW YORK—		
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	25	30
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	45
Rice, per 100 lbs.,	—	12½
Cotton, per bale,	80	85
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	40	45
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	1 00
Ground Peas, per bushel,		—
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—		
Turpentine, per bbl.,	25	30
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	40
Tar, per bbl.	—	25
Ground Peas, per bushel,		
Lumber, per M.,	4 50	5 00
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		6
TO BOSTON—		
Turpentine, per bbl.,	40	45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	60	62½
Lumber per M.,	6 00	7 —

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium	1 per cent
" " " New York, "	1 " "
" " " Boston, "	1 " "

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 12.

But little business has been going on during the past week, consequently our report of the markets will be found short. We have had considerable rain lately, and may expect a reasonable quantity of country produce down shortly, as we learn the rains have extended high up the country.

Bacon—N. C. Hams, a prime article, is wanted. Market well supplied with other descriptions. No change in quotations Western Bacon scarce.

Corn—Received from Hyde county about 600 bushels, not a prime article, taken by a dealer at 50 a 55 cents per bushel; also 400 or 500 bushels per Railroad, by a dealer. The stock in store is fully sufficient for immediate demands. *Meal* is without change.

Flour—Fayetteville flour is scarce.

Lime—None received since last report.

Lumber—No sales of river lumber to report. But few rafts on the market. No demand.

Molasses—Received from Cuba, 106 hhds., 9 tierces, and 4 barrels; part sold at 21 cents, cash.

Naval Stores.—Receipts and sales have reached about 2,300 bbls during the week.—Prices opened at former quotations for virgin dip, ($2 50,) and closed at $2 75. One lot brought $2 80—a prime article. The price for yellow dip has been steady at $2 10 a $2 15, principally at $2 15, at which it closed. But little of the hard article arriving, last sales $1 07½ a $1 10, at which price we quote. To-day the market appears to be quite bare of all descriptions. See table for current rates. *Spirits Turpentine.*—Small sales at 25c per gallon—$1½ for the bbls not returnable. *Tar.*—Receipts light—last sales $1 30 per bbl. We hear of no sales of *Rosin*—quotations nominal.

Peas—Cow Peas, scarce and in demand.

Timber.—Several rafts mill timber have changed hands at prices ranging within quotations. Stock materially reduced.

Freights—See table. Vessels scarce. Freight not very abundant.

Charleston, July 11.—*Cotton*—The transactions in Cotton during the last two days reach 1900 bales—730 on Monday, and 1170 bales yesterday. Prices are very high, ranging from 7 to 9 cents per lb.

Newbern, July 11.—Turpentine.—Dip has sold during the week past from $1 85 to $1 90. Scrape 95c to $1. No receipts of Corn or Peas since our last; both are in good demand. Bacon.—A lot of Hog round brough 7½ cents. Sides and Shoulders 7, Hams 8. Lard.—This article is in demand at 8c for a good article; a small lot of rather inferior sold at 7c.

Newbernian.

Baltimore, July 10.—The market to-day for flour, has been quite inactive. The sales were 400 bbls Howard street at $4 62½. Sales of Pennsylvania red wheat to-day at $1. Sales of yellow corn at 58c per bush. Nothing doing in wheat—very little in market.—*Sun.*

New York, July 10—6, P. M.—The demand for Cotton has lessened, but prices remain unchanged Sales to-day 1,500 bales Upland at 9c. Flour is firmer, and business has been done at a slight advance. Sales of 9,000 bbls Genesee at $4 68¾ a $4 81¼ Corn is in good demand, and steady at yesterday's prices. Sales of 70,000 bushels. Oats are steady. Mess Pork $10 75. Sales of 500 prime at $9 a $9 12½ Lard is heavy. Sales of Laguayra Coffee at 5 a 6¾c. Rio firm at previous quotations. 300 hhds New Orleans Sugar was sold at 4¼ a 4¾c.

New York, July 7—*Naval Stores*—North County Turpentine is held at $2 50 per 280 lbs, but we understand a sale of 1,000 bbls was made yesterday, supposed at $2 43¾, though there is now none to be had at that price. We notice a sale of 1,000 bbls, fair to prime, No. 1 White Rosin, at $3 a $4 per 280 lbs; 800 Common Wilmington do., afloat, 00c, delivered; and a few hundred barrels Spirits Turpentine at 32 a 33c, cash, on the wharf and in lots from store.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

July 4.—Schr Mary Powell, williams, New York, to G W Davis.

Schr Wave, Snowden, washington, N C, to Ellis & Mitchell.

5.—Brig Clarrisa, Watts, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Co.

Schr. Julia, Vangilder, Boston, to Geo Harriss.

6.—Schr Harrison Price, Brown, New York, to E J Lutterloh.

8.—Brig Marshal, Taylor, Matanzas, to Barry, Bryant & Co.

Schr White Oak, Gibbs, Matanzas, to G W Davis.

Schr Martha Ann, Willis, Shallotte, to do.

Steamer Governor Graham, Peck, Fayetteville, to J & W L McGary.

CLEARED.

July 5.—Schr Jack Downing, Smith, Onslow county, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr Express, Parker, Onslow county, by DeRosset & Brown.

9.—Schr Thorn, Wainwright, New York, by Jeffreys & Leighton.

Schr E S Pewell, Powell, New York, by G W Davis.

Schr Martha Ann, Willis, Shallotte, by G W Davis.

10.—Schr L P Smith, Miller, New York, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr Jonas Smith, Nichols, New York, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr John Potts Brown, DeWolfe, Philadelphia, by DeRosset & Brown.

11.—Schr Mary Powell, Williams, New York, by G W Davis

MILES COSTIN,
GENERAL AGENT,

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE:
Such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFERENCES.

P. K. Dickinson,	O. G. Parsley,
E. P. Hall,	Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Gilbert Potter,	Owen Fennell,
John Dawson,	A. L. Price,

Wilmington, N. C.
July 13, 1849—[44

CHOLERA.

Cholera medicine prepared from the most approved prescriptions always on hand; all prescriptions accurately compounded. For sale by
WM H LIPPITT,
July 13. Druggist & Chemist.

SULPH. QUININE.

Just received, a large and fresh supply of Farr's Sulph. Quinine, and for sale by
WM H LIPPITT,
July 13. Druggist & Chemist.

MADAME SHAIL'S VENUS PILLS.

For sale by WM H LIPPITT,
July 13. Druggist & Chemist.

FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

House's Indian Tonic; Osgood's India Cholagogue; Champion's Pills, warranted to cure, and for sale by WM H LIPPITT,
July 13. Druggist & Chemist.

FOR SALE.

125 Packages good retailing Molasses, now landing from Schr. White Oak, by
July 13. G W DAVIS.

NEW YORK
CABINET FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

WE don't believe in *puffing* our goods, but we do believe that we have now in Store, the largest and best selected Stock of Furniture to be found in the old North State. And furthermore, we do believe that we are ready and willing to sell said goods at prices equally as low as articles of like quality can be purchased in more Northern markets. And also, we put full faith in the utility of the ready cash system, both for buyer and seller. All of our purchases are made for cash in hand, and we have adopted for our motto, "*Small profits and quick returns.*"

The ladies will find in our sales-room a large variety of Rich and Elegant Furniture for the parlor and drawing-room; neat and beautiful articles for the boudoir;—also, a complete assortment of plain and substantial Furniture.

Hotel keepers can be supplied with Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, &c. &c., on favorable terms.

The public generally are requested to call and examine our stock and prices.
July 13] G. & W. A. GWYER.

Bound for the Gold Regions!

THE subscriber having determined on going to California, offers for sale his Lot and buildings thereon, situated on Market street, now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.

Also, a variety of RIDING VEHICLES, Saddles, Bridles, and Harness, which will be sold very low.

To any person wishing a pleasant residence, the above location will be found very desirable, and a *bargain* may be had. Terms easy.

All persons indebted to the subscriber by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 13, 1849

STORE TO RENT.

A desirable store to let from the 1st October, 1849, located at Stricklands Depot, on the W. & R. R Road; Store 25 by 40 feet, replete with every convenience for conducting a country business, it is well known to be a desirable stand, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
Wm. A. GWYER.
June 13, 1849—[44-tf.

Richland Academy.

THE second session of this Institution will be opened on the 16th of July. The rates of Tuition as follows:

The lower branches of English, per session of 5 months, or 21 weeks,	$6 50
The higher branches of English, together with French and the Mathematics, per session,	12 00
Latin and Greek, per session,	20 00

Boarding can be obtained conveniently, in good families, at the rates of from five to six dollars per month. L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
July 7th, 1849. 44-3t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note, account, or judgment, now due, are hereby notified that unless settled within two weeks from this date, they will be put in the hands of an officer for collection, without exception.
Taylor's Bridge, N. C. } J. W. EAGER.
July 13th, 1849. } 44-2t]

SARATOGA WATER.

Just received, 16 dozen Congress Spring Water, direct from Clarke & Co., Proprietors of Congress Spring, (in quarts and pints,) warranted fresh. For sale cheap, wholesale and retail, by WM H LIPPITT,
July 13. Druggist & Chemist.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 30th June, 1849.

Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.
[43-3t] DAN'L DICKSON, P. M.

Arnott J	Garason Martha	Pierson H W
Ames D C	Grey capt H	Porter E
Bruce J T 2	Grimme Chas	Potter R A
Bridges, A S 2	Gandy S C	Pickett mrs E J
Burton Wm 2	Gillpatrick capt C	Rice E L
Burton Thos	Green Lubecca	Ralston S
Brown John	Harriss N	Robins T
Brown H W	Hall Oliver	Robins mr
Boyet B	Hill J G	Robinson Geo
Boon B T	Hines L	Rone U
Barnes Henry	Hawer	Rollins H
Bagly R	Howell Rev P	Routh W R
Bobbitt A E	Hartshorn Harriet	Roberts S w
Bradford W E	Hall Eliza [C	Risen Elizabeth
Bonham Robert	Jones O 2	Russell Eliza
Buford W	Jones W M	Skipper D
Barbes John	Johnson A	Skipper A
Bryan M 2	Kirkham W	Stocks S
Bryan Mary Ann 2	Kricke John	Sandford J
Bell Phebe A	Kellog w	Strode C P
Bazesmon	Lindsay James 2	Shelly John
Bounes S	Lessman A	Sidebottom John
Brocket mrs A M	Lewis F C	Sidbury R M
Bradly Elizabeth	Lewis M	Strouse wm
Chambers w H 2	Leland A	Sheppard A
Chadwick E 2	Lanier Margaret	Stevenson G G
Crane Benj 2	Leech Catharine	Sturges W H
Collins L	Lawrence Mariah	Sweeny Mariah F
Coombs J	Larkins Eliza	St. George Nancy
Collum A	Manning J 2	Smith S B
Canby J	Miller K 2	Smith Thos
Champ T C	More J P	Smith Josiah
Clark Henry	Mathews R	Tyler Andrew
Cardwell A S	Murray O W	Terry C
Carell N	Morgan J T	Toppen Susan
Cottrell W L	Martin E J	Thomas Gilly
Capps T J	Moslander S L	Tracy Lucy P
Conner H	More Mary J	Vernon E M
Cannova Chas	McIlhenny T C	Vaughan A P
Cookman Maria M	McGath Robert	Vaden P F
Doyle W	McDonald J C	Walter Thos
Dove O	McKinzie C	Wines wm
Donaldson mr	McLean A	Wood G w
Discet Almond	McInnes W	Warren N G
Eason R R D	McArn Hugh	Williams R
Evans Susan	Nixon Delilah	White B
Floyd T E 2	Nelson D	Ware wm 2
French W H 2	Nortman J B	Walcott M E 2
Fitch Geo	Outen S	Walker Hm 2
Fleming D A	Ogier T H	Waitt T A 5
Foster Lucy A	Powers John 2	Walker Sarah W
Fail Marinda	Price John R	Wells Julia E
Fox Catharine	Poince J	Warren Jane E
Green Henry	Pender L C	

Taxes! Taxes!

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of New-Hanover County, that I have received from the Clerk of the County Court, the Tax List for the year 1848, and hold the same ready for their inspection. I also request all persons, if they know of any lands, polls, or other taxable property not given in, to give me information thereof.

I also notify all persons to come forward and pay their Taxes without delay. The Tax List of 1848 is the last Tax List I expect to collect; therefore, to enable me to settle up my accounts in proper time, I shall proceed forthwith to collect all Taxes that are due, without respect to persons.

OWEN PENNELL, Sh'ff.
Wilmington, July 5th, 1849. 43-6t
Commercial copy 6t and send bill to this office

Warren, North Carolina, White Sulphur and CHALYBEATE SPRINGS.

THE Proprietor of this establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that since the last season he has greatly enlarged and improved his buildings, so as to be able to accommodate a much larger number, and to offer still greater attractions to those who may visit this pleasant and healthful resort; no trouble or expense will be spared to render his patrons comfortable and satisfied.

The medicinal properties of the Sulphur water have been amply tested during the last eight years by a large number of visitors, and its beneficial results strikingly displayed in the cure or relief of dyspepsia, affections of the liver, jaundice, diseases of the skin, &c. Another Spring has been discovered in the vicinity of the establishment, an analysis of which proves that it is a *carbonated chalybeate*, resembling the waters of Tunbridge Wells, the most celebrated of all the chalybeate waters of England. It is a mild and gentle tonic, and in the opinion of the physicians who have examined it, and witnessed its effects in some cases during the last season, must prove beneficial in atonic dyspepsia, chlorosis, uterine, nervous and neuralgic affections connected with debility, and of especial service to persons living in malarious regions of country, whose blood has been robbed of its normal proportion of iron by repeated attacks of malarial fevers.

A fine Band of Music will be in attendance during the season.

Persons travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, will always find a hack ready for their accommodation at Henderson, and at the Warrenton Depot. There will be a daily mail from Warrenton to the Springs.

CHARGES:

Families per month,	$16 00
Families per week,	6 00
Families per day,	1 00
Single person per month,	20 00
Single person per week,	7 50
Single person per day,	1 25
Children and Servants half price.	
Horses per month,	10 00
Horses per week,	3 00
Horses per day,	75

Analysis of the water, by Professor Hardy:
One quart (wine measure) contains sulphuretic hydrogen gas

(sulphuretic hydrogen gas)	2.9834	cubic in.
Carbonic acid gas	.5000	" "
Sulph. Magnesia	6.2	grains.
Sulph. Lime	5.9	"
Oxide of Iron	.5	"
Muriate of Soda	.8	"
Carbonate of Lime	1 00	"

WM. D. JONES.
June 23, 1849.—[42-8w

1,000 BUSHELS BLADEN COUNTY CORN.

For sale by O HOLMES.

TURKS ISLAND SALT.

3,000 Bushels for sale by O HOLMES.

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE CHEAP

12 hhds molasses; 5 hhds brown sugar.
5 bales spun yarn; 35 bbls flour.
J29 O. HOLMES.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE BOOK STORE,

The following New Works.

Home Influence, a tale for Mothers and Daughters, an excellent work; Grantly Manor, a tale by Lady Georgiana Fullerton; The Moral, Social and Professional duties of Attorneys and Solicitors, by Samuel Warren, Esq., F. R. S.; Nineveh and its Remains, with an account of a visit to the Chaldean Christians of Kurdiston, and the Yezidis, or Devil worshippers, and an inquiry into the manners and arts of the ancient Assyrians, by Austin Henry Layard, Esq., D. C. L.; Narrative of the late expedition to the Dead Sea, from a diary by one of the party, with incidents and adventures from the time of the sailing of the expedition, in November, 1847, till the return of the same in December, 1848, illustrated with a map of the Holy Land, handsomely colored; The Free Mason's Monitor. Also, a large assortment of Cap, Record, and Letter Paper. For sale by L. H. PIERCE.
June 29.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, July 9, 1849.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized agents for the Journal. Our patrons in their respective neighborhoods will confer a favor on us by paying their bills to the above agents, or remit to us, per mail, at their earliest convenience.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarborough, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
DR. J. B. SEAVY, Harrell's Store, New Hanover co.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.

From the North Carolinian.

OUR DISTRICT

The reader has seen by our last paper, that we were requested by Mr. Reid to announce him as a candidate for Congress in this District, in opposition to the regular nominee, Mr Ashe. We said also, that this was a free conntry, and any man had a right to be a candidate who choses to declare himself. This doctrine, of course, is correct, in a general sense. In one sense, Mr Reid *has* the right to declare himself; but looking at Mr. Reid as a *politician*; an open, avowed, warm politician, aspiring to and often attaining the very front positions in political debate and preferment, we deny to him the *priviledge* to declare himself a candidate in this case.

But ever since Mr. Reid left the whig party, and turned democrat (his motives for doing so have long since been impeached, but of that we will say nothing,) he has professed himself on all occasions, so far as the democratic party know, a warm, zealous, firm democrat (We say he has so expressed himself to his party, and by that we judge him.) He has been the advocate of Conventions—he has been nominated by Conventions—he has abided by the decisions of Conventions; he has, in fact, recognized all the forms, rules, practices and precedents of strict party organization. When a candidate, he has called loudly on the *party* to sustain him. He has called upon the party in the name of democracy—he has demanded the support of the democrats upon the faith of their party allegiance; but now, forsooth, he comes forward and tramples under his feet, the forms, rules, practices and precedents which have many a time carried him into office; and allows his ambition, or his personal pique at Mr. Ashe, or his disaffection to democracy—one or all—to make him repudiate party allegiance, and set up for himself, in the very teeth of the decision of a large and respectable body of his party friends—the very men who have often supported, defended, and voted for him, under the impression that he was a true democrat—true to the *principles*, as well as the practices and precedents, of the party.

If Mr. Reid had never been a professor of the expediency and necessity of party organization, we would hold our pen.

What can Mr. Reid have to say in defence of his course? Was his name proposed in Convention by any one? Did it receive any respectable number of votes? If such was the case, the proceedings do not show it. The Convention, looking to what it supposed to be the good of the country, and the purity of democracy, nominated Mr. Ashe. And is it becoming in a party man to repudiate this nomination—even if it were an unwise one—which we deny?

That Mr. Reid is ambitious of political distinction, the democratic party need no evidence. He has been a candidate again and again.

A laudable ambition is commendable; but that ambition which seeks its own gratification at the expense of friends, principle, and consistency, *is selfish*.

We have now said all we desire to say, except a few closing remarks in regard to the mystery which appears to hang over this course of Mr. Reid.

Mr. Reid called on us to announce him on Monday the 25th June. On the Thursday immediately preceding, he was in this town.—He was asked the question whether he was a candidate or not. And he was told that such a report was out, & the truth ought to be known. ☞*He positively declared that he was not a candidate. He had no idea of it.* He said there was some dissatisfaction expressed, and he had been told that if he would come out, they (the persons who told him) would support him; but he refused.

Is it not strange—aye, passing strange—that three days—72 hours—wrought such a change in Mr. Reid?

On Thursday, neither the conduct of the Convention—the nomination—nor the nominee, had made it necessary, or had prompted Mr. Reid to be a candidate; but on Monday the chamelion changed, and that which on Thursday was *true blue* democracy, became *green* disaffection on Manday.

Let the democratic party of this District judge for themselves from this reasoning and these facts what candidate they ought to support.

An Honorable Man.—Although a man cannot be an honorable man without being an honest man, yet a man may be strictly honest without being honorable. Honesty refers to pecuniary affairs: honor refers to the principles and feelings. He may pay his debts punctually, he may defraud no man, and yet he may act dishonorably. He acts dishonorably when he gives his correspondents a worse opinion of his rivals in trade than he knows they deserve. He acts dishonorably when he sells his commodities at less than their real value, in order to get away his neighbor's customers. He acts dishonorable when he purchases at higher than the market price, in order that he may raise the market upon another buyer. He acts dishonorably when he draws accommodation bills, and passes them to his banker for discount, as if they arose out of real transactions. He acts dishonorably in every case wherein his external conduct is at variance with his real opinions. He acts dishonorably, if, when carrying on a prosperous trade he does not allow his servants and assistants through whose exertions he obtained his success, to share his property. In all these cases, there may be no intentional fraud. It may not be dishonest, but it may be dishonorable conduct.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

A Sad Predicament.—A young parson lost his way in a forest, and it being vehemently cold and rainy, he happened upon a poor cottage, and desired a lodging or a hay loft to stay in, and some fire to warm him. The man told him that he and his wife had but one bed, and if he pleased to lay with them he should be welcome. The parson thanked him, and kindly accepted of it. In the morning the man arose to go to market, and, meeting some of his neighbors, he fell a laughing. They asked him what made him so merry about the mouth? "Why," says he, "I can't think how ashamed the parson will be when he awakes, *to find himself alone in bed with my wife.*"

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA!

7 days later from Europe.

ROUT OF THE AUSTRIANS AND RUSSIANS.

RISE IN COTTON.

The steamship Canada arrived at Boston, on the 5th inst., with seven days later news from Europe. Her intelligence is somewhat vague, but very interesting. We clip the following items from our exchanges:—

The Canada brings 94 passengers. She sailed from Liverpool on the 23d ultimo, and consequently has made her passage in less than twelve days.

In England nothing of interest has taken place. There has been but little change in the state of business affairs during the past week.

Two of the Irish state prisoners, Messrs. Kevin O'Doherty and Mr. John Martin, have had the sentence of transportation carried into effect. They are now on board a transport ship at Cork, waiting for their companions at Dublin. The rest of the convicted patriots, Smith O'Brien, O'Donohue, Meagher, and Mr. Harris, are still at Richmond Bridewell, near Dublin.

In the German States, bordering on the Rhine, where a general insurrection is going on, the Prussians have now advanced, and a struggle has taken place at Manichelre, but the result is not known.

Rome.—Up to the evening of the 21st ult., no news had been received in Paris of the entry of the French into Rome. General Oudinot would not make a general attack before the 16th or 17th, when the news of the failure of the conspiracy of the 13th, in France, would reach that place, and probably induce the Triumvirs to capitulate.

The London Globe, of the 22d, says that it is generally believed that the telegraph will announce to-morrow the capitulation of Rome.

The Gazette, of Lyons, of the 20th, states that a telegraphic dispatch from Marseilles, received as they were going to press, announces the entry of the French into Rome. Still later accounts contradict this report, and it appears at the latest date, that no entrance had been effected, nor much progress made. It is said that since the French have commenced besieging Rome, 2,000 lives have been lost on the part of the Romans.

France.—The attempted insurrection in Paris has been followed by a more formidable resistance to the laws.

At Lyons a serious engagement took place in the streets, between the troops and the mob, in the course of which a considerable number of lives were lost on both sides.

Barricades were thrown up, which were not taken until battered down by cannon. The fighting commenced on the morning of the 15th, and continued until a late hour at night. Telegraphic dispatches, however, dated at Lyons on the afternoon of the 16th, announced that the insergents had been completely routed, the streets cleared and the city restored to tranquility. There are upwards of fifty thousand troops in and around Lyons. There was no apprehension of any further disturbance.

Great excitement existed in different places, and it was evident that the conspiracy of the Red Republicans of Paris extended to every town in France.

An attempt was made to get up a disturbance at Marseilles, but it totally failed. One regiment of cavalry but all right without striking a blow.

Rumors were current in Paris that the Ministerial managers were about to take places in the Cabinet, and that Dufare and friends were about to retire.

It was reported that the Abby Pallotk, private secretary to the Cardinal Antolli, arrived at Paris from Gaeta and that he is the bearer of important dispatches for the French government and an autograph letter from the Pope to Louis Napoleon, expressing his regret at the bombardment of Rome.

Hungary and Austria.—The news from Hungary and Austria is contradictory. Some accounts give the advantage to the Austrians. In the South two actions had taken place, both terminating in advantage to the imperialists.

The Hungarian General Perezel, from Fortress Wardein, attacked some Austrian entrenchment, but was ultimately repulsed, though the Austrians admit their own troops suffered severely. The other battle was fought by Baron Jellachich, and is asserted to have been a brilliant victory. The Austrian accounts are not trustworthy, however, at least as regards their own losses.

The Vienna Zeitung, of June 13th, publishes an official bulletin of the victory which the Ban of Crotia has gained over the Hungarians. It appears that the Ban left Tittel early on the 5th June, and marching at the head of eight brigades, horse and foot, advanced to the entrenchments, where he proceeded to dispose of his troops in advantageous positions. On the 7th, an Hungarian army of 13 battalions, horse and foot, and three batteries, came down upon him; and in the engagement which ensued, it is supposed that the Hungarians fired their artillery too high, for none of their balls took effect. The Austrian artillery, on the contrary, did great execution in the Hungarian ranks; so much so, indeed, that the Imperialist Gen. Oettinger was enabled to make a cavalry attack, break through their line of battle, and cause the precipate flight of the dismayed Maygars. Two of their battalions were literally cut to pieces. The Hungarians had 500 killed, and 220 dangerously wounded; most of the latter were sacrificed to the passions of the infuriated Imperialists; in short, the loss of the Maygars, as given by the Wiener Zeitung, is no less than 1,500 killed, while so wonderful were the manœuvres of Gen. Oettinger, that only *two* Imperialists were killed, and 10 or 12 wounded.

The Continental correspondents of the London papers, attach very little faith to this Austrian account of their own killed and wounded. It is considered impossible, even supposing the Hungarians to have been surprised, that the Imperialists could have got off with only *two* killed. It is shrewdly supposed that the word *thousand* should have been added.

The London Globe of the 22d has intelligence to the 16th of June, giving accounts of a tremendous encounter with the Hungarians. The Austrians and Russians are said to have been completely defeated, and left 23,000 killed on the field. The battle took place on a large plain between Raap and Reiselburg, and lasted 64 hours.

The Maygars lost, it is stated, about 8,000 men. The Austrians were commanded by Hayman; Russians by Rudiger, and the Hungarians by Georgy. Although the news of this battle was received by private letters, no public journals alluded to it.

The Lloyd, of Vienna, contains not the slightest allusion to the battle.

Another affair is mentioned as having taken place at Czarma. A brigade was sent by Schlick from Œdenburg under General Wyss, who was taken prisoner, and Col. Baron Lessner killed.

Gen. Schlick sent his brigade to cover his right flank. Whilst marching to Rhaab, on the 13th ultimo, he was beaten. Some reports represent the whole brigade to have been destroyed—others, that 4,000 had deserted Schlick and gone to the Maygars. For three days, cart loads of women continued to pour into Presburgh and the places round about.

A fresh recruit throughout all Austria is intended.

Letters from Œdenburg state that a certain count, an imperialist chamberlain, and others, in whose possession numbers of passports of the rebel party were found, have been arrested.

A letter of the 13th ultimo, from Cracow, in the Breslau Gazette, mentions the affair between the Vanguard of the Maygars and Russians within the Gallatian frontiers.

Another letter, dated Cracow, 15th, reports an engagement at Eng Pass, between the Russian advance guard and the Hungarians, where the former, numbering 60,000, were beaten off.

At Gordanow the Russian Colonel, Magden, was killed. Two hundred Cossacks were cut off and taken prisoners.

The only mention or allusion which can be gleaned from the Vienna papers, regarding the great battle fought between the 13th and 15th, near Rhaab, is the surmise that the defeat of the brigade of Gen. Wyss gave rise to fabulous rumors. On the other hand, the other authorities maintain that the rout of Gen'l Wyss is only an episode of the other battle.

Important from China.—Our advices from China are of a more important character, and are a month later.

The dates from Canton extend to the 25th April.

Contrary to expectations, the Emperor of the Chinese has refused to open the trade of Canton to the British upon the terms of the co existing treaties.

This determination may give rise to very serious occurrence, as the British Government will, no doubt, insist upon their rights.

Poland.—The Augsburg Gazette of the 16th June, is informed that the greater part of the Russian Guards suddenly halted on the 10th on their march to the south, and it is even said that a party of the Guards who had reached the environs of Kowno have returned by forced marches to St. Petersburgh.

The Poles assert that the cause of this counter-march is that a conspiracy had been discovered at St. Petersburgh and Moscow.

Spain.—It appears certain that the expedition to Italy was to be reinforced by from 3000 to 4000 men, under the orders of General Juan Zabala, who, on his arrival, will take command of all the cavalry.

Denmark and Holstein.—The War going on.—Our advices from Copenhagen are to June 18.

By an official report from Adjutant General Dietaichsen, we learn that the bombardment of the fortress of Frederica was renewed on the 14th and 15th—but not much damage was done. At the Sundewitt, on the night of the 14th and 15th, there was some skirmishing.

There is a report here that the negotiations are broken off, and a favorable result as remote as ever. The Danes are less anxious about it than they were, for Gen. Prittwitz cannot advance further into Jutland without considerable reinforcements, which can be very ill spared from the interior.

Canada.—The British government has approved of the course of Lord Elgin on the bill for the payment of Rebellion losses. Much dissatisfaction is expressed in various parts of Canada, and annexation to the U. S. is openly advocated in the papers of the province.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

STITT, DAY & Co's CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, Friday evening, June 22d.—Bacon, dried and smoked, old 15s a 22s; long and short middles in dry salt, Eastern, 38s a 41s; do. do. Western, 24s a 37s; Shoulders do. 18 a 21s.

Beef, prime mess, per tierce, 304 lbs, new, 75s a 85s; do. do. ordinary, 60s a 73s; do. do. old, none. Mess, per bbl, 200 lbs, new, 38s a 42s; do. do. ordinary and old, 31s a 35s; Prime do. 28s a 32s; Extra India, Family, &c., per tierce, 336 lbs. 90s a 95s; do. do. per half bbl, 100 lbs, 30 a 32s.

Butter.—Grease, 28s a 31s.

Cheese.—Fine, 40s a 41s; Middling, 34s a 39s; Ordinary, 26s a 33s.

Corn, &c.—White, U. S. Red, per 70 lbs, 6s 2d a 6s 6d; do. do. White and Mixed, 6s 6d a 7s 2d; do. Canadian Red, 6s 2d a 6s 6d; do. do White, 6s 5d a 7s 3d; Flour, Western Canal per bbl, 23s 6d a 24s; do. Philadelphia, 23s a 23s 6d; do. Baltimore, 23s 6d a 24s 6d; do. Ohio, 24s 6d a 25s 6d; do. Canadian, 23s a 24s; do. U. S. & Canadian, sour, 22s 6d a 23s; Indian Corn, per 480 lbs, Yellow, 34s 6d a 35s 6d; do. do. White, 33s a 36s; Indian Meal, per bbl, 196 lbs, 15s 6d a 16s.

Hams—Dry, smoked and dry in canvass, per cwt, 15s a 50s; in salt, not smoked, per cwt, 15s a 46s.

Lard—Extra, in kegs and pails, per cwt, 37s a 39s; fine, in kegs and bbls, per cwt, 35s a 36s; good in do. 33s 6d a 34s; ordinary to middling, 32s a 33s; inferior and grease, 21s a 30s.

Pork—Prime mess, new, per bbl, 200 lbs, 42s a 62s; do. do., old do., none; mess do., 48s a 50s; prime do. none.

Rice—Carolina dressed, first quality, 18s a 20s; do do, 2d do, 16s a 17s.

Tobacco—Virginia Leaf, faded, per lb, in bond, 3½d; Ordinary sound, 3¼d a 3½d; Middling, 4d a 4¼d; Good, 4½d a 5d; Fine, 5½d; Stemmed, sound, 3¾d a 6½d; Kentucky Leaf, 2¾d a 5d; Stemmed, 3d a 6d; Manufactured, 2d a 9d.

Bacon—The improved demand noted in our last has continued, and further extensive sales have been made at full prices for all of fine quality.—Lower descriptions being at the same time abundant, last week's rates have scarcely been realized for such.

Beef continues to meet a retail inquiry only.

Cheese.—Quotations nominal, in absence of stock.

Rosin.—1,500 bbls sold at 2s 7d for common Amber, up to 10s for fine.

Tallow—37s to 37s 6d has been made ror 200 hhds North American—39s continuing to be an extreme quotation for Petersburg Y. C.

Tar—No Amerina here. 800 bbls Stockholm sold at 16s.

Turpentine—No sales of rough reported. 5 tons of spirits sold at 30 a 31s per cwt.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, June 23, 11 A. M.—Our Cotton market has opened with a steady feeling this morning, at the full currency quoted in the weekly statement of yesterday. Holders are very firm, and look for higher prices, which the trade are not at present disposed to give. The sales, including a portion on speculation, and for export, may reach 6,000 bales.

☞The following verses are from the pen of Col. Arthur Simpkins, and were given at a public dinner with which Senator Butler was complimented some time since by his friends in Edgefield Disirict, South Carolina.

GATHERING SONG OF THE SOUTH.

AIR—*Marseilles Hymn.*

Ye Southern freemen, wake to action,
Hark! hark! our country bids us rise,
Shall our rights by vile infraction
Be sacrificed before our eyes?
Shall Northern Whigs, their numbers swelling
With ranting fools, a maniac host,
Declare we shall no longer boast
Our cherish'd Union, Freedom's dwelling!
Arise—arise, ye brave!
Our banners be unfurled!
We'll swear, we'll swear our rights to save,
Proclaim it to the world.

No longer hope that generous feeling
The traitorous blow will yet restrain;
Did we, like recreants, sue them kneeling,
Our abject suit would be in vain.
Oh! shall we see our Constitution
By ruthless parricides o'erthrown,
While patriot saints above us groan,
And cry, "There's hope in Revolution!"
Arise—arise, ye brave!
Our banners be unfurled!
We'll swear, we'll swear our rights to save,
Proclaim it to the world.

See—see, alas! to frenzy yielding,
High names of genius join th' array,
Each power of thought and utt'rance wielding
To strengthen Abolition's sway.
Yes, yes, the direful storm is brewing,
Soon in its rage to burst amain,
And blight each lovely Southern plain
With desolation and with ruin!
Arise—arise, ye brave!
Our banners be unfurled!
We'll swear, we'll swear our rights to save,
Proclaim it to the world.

Then, Southrons, come—delay no longer,
Sound, sound the signal far and near;
Or shall we tarry to grow stronger,
Until our enemies appear!
No, no—they rise from coast to border,
A long unbroken front they show,
That friend and foe alike may know
They come with union and good order.
Arise—arise, ye brave!
Our banners be unfurled!
We'll swear, we'll swear our rights to save,
Proclaim it to the world.

Men lose many excellent things, not because they want power to obtain them, but, spirit and resolution to undertake them.

The odor of flowers is never so sweet and strong as before a storm. Beautiful soul! when the storm draws nigh thee, be a flower.

From the North State Whig.

CAPTAIN JOHN D. CLARK.

This excellent officer died about the close of the Mexican war. He was in most of the engagements. The people of this, his native county, purchased for him a most elegant sword, but he never reached home to receive it. It will be seen by the following correspondence what disposition has been made of the sword:—

NEAR LEECHVILLE, Beaufort County, June 12, 1849.

Dear Sir—Allow me to solicit your acceptance of the sword which it is my melancholy pleasure hereby to tender to you. It was purchased, as you are aware, by the voluntary contributions of the citizens generally of this (Beaufort) county, for your lamented brother, Captain John D. Clark, of the 8th Regiment of the U. S. Infantry, as a testimonial of their high appreciation of his gallantry and distinguished services in the war with Mexico.—His generous feelings, manly impulses, and patriotic conduct, had won the admiration and esteem of all who knew him, and the people at large rejoiced at his distinction. We have the testimony of his noble and lamented commander, Maj. Gen. Worth, that he was one of the most gallant and popular young officers in the army, and we all know how anxious our people were to extend to him their thanks and congratulations for his meritorious conduct. A Committee was regularly appointed to obtain this sword in behalf of the people of the county, and to make appropriate arrangements for its presentation on your brother's expected return home: but in the midst of all our gratification and pride at the good name and honors he had won, when the whole county was ready with open arms to receive him, the hearts of all were mournfully affected with the sad intelligence of his death. It is with sincere sorrow that our fellow-citizens have thus been deprived of the proud gratification of paying their high personal regards to him, who so nobly merits the enduring esteem of all. The committee feel, in this disappointment of their fond hopes, the duty devolving upon them of making some other appropriate disposition of this sword; and after timely deliberation, they believe it proper and in accordance with the public will that you should have it, and have therefore requested me to present it to you in their behalf. I hope you will accept it and deposit it with those other sacred military treasures of your brother's that are now yours, and which you obtained in your recent distant tour to the scenes of his labors and his death.

I need not say more of the laurels which our young friend had won, and of his rising fame in the cause of his country. They will be cherished in grateful remembrance by his countrymen, and be preserved as a rich inheritance to the common glory of his native country and State. Our memories will ever linger fondly on his name and his deeds, so long as the highest virtues of the human heart are admired, and so long as the memorable battles of Palo Alto, Resaca, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Contreras, and El Molino Del Rey, shall shed their brilliant lustre over the pages of our national history.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
S. S SATCHWELL,
For the Committee.

WILLIAM CLARK, Esq.

LEECHVILLE, June 12, 1849.

Dear Sir—We thank the Committee for their kindness in presenting to us the splendid sword they intended as a present to our lamented brother. We were not only brothers, but, being nearly of the same age, were school-mates and play-fellows together. Indeed, there is hardly a recollection of our boyhood that is not in some way connected with him, and you can well imagine our deep and heartfelt sorrow when we heard of his mournful fate. We would rather he had fallen amid the din and clash of arms, on some of the memorable battle-fields of Mexico, and under the lead of our gallant chiefs. But when we reflect that he fell at the conclusion of the war, dragging home, as it were, a miserable existence, with his constitution shattered by wounds and disease, we cannot regard his death as the less glorious; and if there is any consolation for his friends in this sad bereavement, it is in the reflection that though in an humble position he acted a conspicuous part in a war which has startled the world, and shed a glory over our arms as imperishable as the annals of our country's history.

We greatly regret that he did not return home and in sufficient health to receive at their hands this elegant sword. We know to his grateful heart it would have been a sufficient recompense for his every toil and sacrifice in the most arduous of campaigns.

But it was ordered otherwise. And while we lament the loss of a brother, we shall be proud to have this sword as an evidence of the public estimation in which his services were held. We shall place it in a glass case, with the sword which he used, and his most splendid saddle, and some of the trophies of war, we hope to be transmitted through many generations, not more as an evidence of the public esteem than of the noble-hearted generosity of the citizens of his native county.

And we would through you, in behalf of the family, present to his friends of Beaufort our kindest acknowledgements for the interest manifested in him, and for the generous terms in which you have been pleased to speak of him.

We shall ever be, most truly, your friend,
WILL. CLARK.

To Dr S. S. SATCHWELL.

From the Knickerbocker.

Admire with us, reader, the following most "flowing" stanzas. You will remember them a long time; for, to say nothing of the sentiment, there is such a happy collocation of words in the piece, that somehow or other it is impossible to forget it. We read it for the first time nearly twenty years ago, and it is, at this moment, as vivid as ever in our memory.

One eve of beauty, when the sun
Was on the stream of Guadalquiver—
To gold converting, one by one,
The ripple of the mighty river—
Beside me on the bank was seated
A Seville girl, with auburn hair,
And eyes that might the world have cheated,
A wild, bright, wicked, diamond pair.

She stooped and wrote upon the sand,
Just as the loving sun was going,
With such a soft, small, shining hand,
You would have sworn 'twas silver flowing;
Her words were three, and not one more;
What could Diana's motto be?
The syren wrote upon the shore,
"Death! not inconstancy!"

And then her two large languid eyes
So turned on mine the devil take me!
I set the stream on fire with sighs,
And was the fool she chose to make me;
Saint Francis would have been deceived
By such an eye and such a hand,
But one week more, and I believed
As much the woman as the sand!

Behaviour in Company.—On the subject of Behaviour in Company, Leigh Richmond gives the following excellent advice to his daughters:

"Be cheerful, but not gigglers. Be serious, but not dull. Be communicative, but not forward. Be kind, but not servile. Beware of silly thoughtless speeches; although you may forget them, others will not. Remember God's eye is in every place, and his ear is in every company. Beware of levity and familiarity with young men; a modest reserve, without affectation, is the only safe path. Court and encourage serious conversation with those who are truly serious and conversible; and do not go into valuable company without endeavoring to improve by the intercourse permitted to you. Nothing is more unbecoming, when one part of a company is engaged in profitable and interesting conversation, than that another part should be trifling, giggling and talking comparative nonsense to each other."

From the Salisbury Watchman.

EXTRACT FROM A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF

HON. CHARLES FISHER.

Charles Fisher was born in Rowan county, on the 20th October, 1789. His father removed from Shenandoah county, Virginia, to Rowan county, before the Revolution, and was a sturdy Republican in 1779, and served in the war as a militia officer.

His education was conducted under the care of the Rev Dr John Robinson, in Cabarrus county, and finished by the Rev. Dr. McPheeters, of Raleigh. It never extended beyond this.

He married in April, 1814, Christina Beard, daughter of Lewis Beard, of Salisbury, by whom he had several children, three of whom survive; a son and two daughters. His wife died last June, on her return from Florida.

He studied the Law, and obtained a license to practice; but such was the demand made on his time by other pursuits, he never practiced it to any extent. Doubtless, had his exclusive attention been devoted to the profession, from his ready tact, his strong and comprehensive reason, and laborious research, he would have attained the highest eminence.

Fortune had marked out for him another career, to which his elementary knowledge of the law was an important aid; and here he shone conspicuous.

His first appearance in public life was in 1818, as a Senator in the State Legislature, from Rowan. In 1819, on the death of the Hon George Mumford, he was elected as a member of the House of Representatives in Congress, by a majority of 305 votes over Dr. W. Jones. In 1820, he was again re-elected to Congress, for a full term, by a large majority, over Hon John Long. After serving throughout this Congress, he retired from the toils and fatigues of its services, to attend to the welfare and happiness of his young and rising family. But the people did not allow him to remain entirely abstracted from their service. In 1821, he was elected a member of the House of Commons from Rowan county. From this time to 1836, he served in the House of Commons, almost continuously, as a member either from the county of Rowan or the borough of Salisbury; a long and unusual period of public service. In 1831-'32, he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons.—Those who served with him, (among whom was the writer of this,) recollect, with great satisfaction, the dignity and ease with which he presided over the deliberations of the House, composed of such men as Gaston, Nash, Henry, Eccles, Hill, Bragg, and others.

The readiness with which he perceived, and the promptness with which he decided all parliamentary questions, his urbanity and impartiality, elicited universal approbation. In 1835, he, with the late Hon. John Giles, was a delegate from Rowan in the Convention called to amend the Constitution of the State. This was an important occasion. This was the first Convention that had set in the State after her independence had been achieved.—Important questions had arisen, conflicting interests were to be recollected, and great principles discussed. The people felt this, and sent their ablest men, such as Nathaniel Macon, Wm. Gaston, John Branch, J. J. Daniel, D. L. Swain, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Jesse Speight, Samuel Carson, Weldon N. Edwards, and others, to this Convention. There Mr. Fisher's industry, talents, and acquirements, shone conspicuously. The debates of this body show that he took a most active part in its proceedings. His views on the freedom of suffrage, religious toleration, and popular rights, were liberal and statesmanlike. He was one of the committee by whom the present Constitution, as it now exists, was drafted, and was one of the most useful members of the Convention.

In 1839, he was again brought forward as a candidate for Congress. This campaign will be long remembered. His principles and his party were in a large minority. The opposition was active, and its candidate (Dr. Pleasant Henderson,) was talented and popular.—Mr. Fisher was elected by a majority of 183 votes. His majority of 300 votes at Salisbury, among his neighbors and daily associates, proved their appreciation of his worth as a man and as a friend.

After serving through this Congress he retired, to give his undivided attention to his private concerns, which, from his constant and unremitting labors in public life, demanded all his energy and talents. Then he displayed the same qualities in private as he had in public life, and it was soon manifested in his success. But it was not his destiny to be allowed by the people to remain in retirement. In 1845, while absent from the State, he was nominated by a District Convention of the Democratic party as a candidate for Congress, in the district then represented by Hon D. M. Barringer. He refused, at first, to allow his name to be used; but finally he consented, much against his wishes, interests, and private matters. He only lost his election by 27 votes in a district which was supposed to contain an overwhelming majority against him.

At various times he was balloted for in the Legislature as Senator in Congress. At one time, (1829) only a few votes would have elected him. In 1846, he was the unanimous choice of his party in the State for Governor. He was compelled to decline it, on account of his private affairs. He wrote a letter to the Convention, he being absent from the State, declining for the reason stated, and the Hon. G. W. Caldwell was nominated. He also declined on account of ill-health and private affairs, and Mr. Shepard, (James B.,) was chosen by the central committee.

Deeply imbued with the principles of republicanism, Mr. Fisher was the strong advocate of the rights of the people, against the encroachments of privileges and power.

Well versed in the history and theory of our Constitution he was the firm, undaunted, and unyielding friend of State Rights against Federal encroachments and usurpations. The last effort he ever made in public, that the writer of this recollects, was last fall on the invitation of the citizens of Catawba County, when he addressed them with the Hon. H. W. Conner, Burton Craige, Esq., and others, on the true principles (as he conceived,) of the government.

It would swell this sketch far beyond the proper limits, to discuss, or even allude to the various public measures that he originated, advocated among the people, in the Legislature, or in Congress; or to make extracts from his various reports, or copy his various speeches. These belong to some other pen. When some future Plutarch shall endeavor to present to North Carolina the names, services, and labors of her sons, he can find ample materials on the records of the State and nation, to do justice to Mr. Fisher's reputation and talents. If the limits of this sketch would allow, such discurtions and extracts would be improper here. In writing this a constant endeavor is made not to stir up the fires of political excitement, now covered by the ashes of the dead. But all of us now admit that, in all of Mr. Fisher's efforts the welfare of his native State and country, was the chief object.

To Rowan county, his loss is severe. As one of her magistrates, or one of her representatives, he was always a devoted servant. Her people returned this affection: "They loved him because he first loved them." His last effort with his pen, was devoted to her welfare and improvement.

It may not be improper here to notice, that to but few counties, has the councils of the States been more indebted for able and powerful men to elevate her character and fame, than to Rowan county.

For sometime in 1831, and 1832, she had the Speakers of both Senate and House of Commons from Rowan, Hon. D. F. Caldwell in the Senate and Mr. Fisher in the Commons. At another time her delegation comprised these two, united with the Hon. R. M. Pearson, now on the Supreme Court Bench. It is doubtful if any other county, at any one period, sent such a galaxy of usefulness and talents.

Although one of these has departed, his services, example and patriotism remains for her to emulate and cherish. She is worthy of such a son, as he was worthy of such a mother.

He died, after an illness of some ten or twelve days, on the 7th of May, 1849, in the 60th year of his age, at Hillsboro', Scott county, Mississippi, on his return home, surrounded by kind friends and cheered by the consolation of Religion.

Although he lies buried far away, his name and services will be long cherished in North Carolina, his talents admired and his virtues emulated.

TAX LISTS.

I have been appointed to receive the tax lists for the district of Wilmington, and will attend to the same during the last 20 working days in this month. I can be found at the office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company.

S. D. WALLACE, J. P.

July 6, 1849—[43-4t

Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on the corner of Second and Princess streets, Nixon's basement.

ED. CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C., March, 1849.

**Having established an Agency in the city of Washington, he is prepared to give prompt attention to all claims for Extra Pay, Mileage, Subsistence, &c., growing out of the late wars with Mexico and Great Britain, and under the various Pensions and Bounty Laws passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service.

EXPOSE.

BY reading the following affidavit, the public will learn the origin or rather where the recipe for making the stuff they call Old Dr Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla came from—and will be able to judge which is the genuine and original, and of the honesty of the men who are employed in selling it as the original Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Dr S. P. Townsend was the original proprietor and inventor of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and his medicine has gained a reputation that no other remedy ever gained. He manufactured over one million of bottles the last year, and is manufacturing at present 5,000 bottles per day. We use more Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock in our establishment each day than all the other Sarsaparilla manufacturers in the world. Principal office, 126 Fulton street.

Read the Affidavit.

City and County of New York, ss.

William Armstrong of said city being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a practical Druggist and Chemist. That some time in the latter part of May, or first of June, 1848, a man by the name of Jacob Townsend, who at that time was a book and pamphlet pedlar, called upon deponent at the house of Mr Thompson, No. 42 Hudson street, where deponent boarded, and requested deponent to write him a recipe by which to make a Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Deponent further says, that he became acquainted with said Townsend at the office of Theodore Foster, Esq., book publisher, with whom said Townsend dealt. That said Townsend had had frequent conversations with deponent respecting the manufacture of an article of Sarsaparilla to be sold under the name of Dr Jacob Townsend.

That said Townsend stated he was an old man and poor, and was not fit for hard labor, and wished to make some money in order to live easy in his old days, and that if Sarsaparilla under the name of Townsend sold so well, and so much money was made by it, he could see no reason why he might not make something out of it too, (his name being Townsend,) if he could get a capable person to prepare a recipe and manufacture it for him. Deponent in one of the conversations asked said Townsend if he was related to Dr S P Townsend, to which he replied that he knew Dr S. P. would be down on him after he should commence; but that he did not care for him, as he had formed a copartnership with men who could furnish the requisite amount of capital—and was well prepared to defend himself against any attack that might be made on him.

Deponent further says that pursuant to the request of said Jacob Townsend, he wrote a recipe for the manufacture of a Syrup of Sarsaparilla and gave it to him. Said Townsend observed that he wanted to make a specimen to exhibit to his partners for their approval, as he wished to gratify them in every thing, as they furnished all the capital;—said Townsend also told deponent that the bottles they were to use were to be of the same size and shape as Dr S. P.'s, and deponent, at the request of said Jacob Townsend, went to the office of Dr S. P. and procured one of his labels.

And deponent further says that he has been informed and verily believes the Syrup of Sarsaparilla sold as Old Dr Jacob Townsend's, is made after the recipe furnished by deponent to Jacob Townsend, as aforesaid.

And further deponent saith not.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

Sworn to before me, this 24th day of May, 1849,
C. S. WOODHULL,
Mayor of the city of New York.

June 1, 1819—[38-tf

TAILORING.

THE subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the *Tailoring Business* in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his *past experience* in the business he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he askes to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he does to *fit*, and to be made in a *workman-like manner*.

S. R. ROBBINS.

May 17, 1849—[36-tf

MOLASSES.

50 bbls new crop Molasses. For sale by
J5] HOWARD & PEDEN.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, sometime in March last, a negro boy named HENRY, stout built, and dark complected, about 19 years of age.

Said boy was originally from Moore county, but had been in possession of Mr. ENOCH HAWES, of Bladen county, for the last three years previous to last March, and it is probable that he is lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. HAWES' plantation, or in the neighborhood of the ANDREWS', in Bladen county.

Any person restoring the said boy to me, on Moore's Creek, New Hanover county, or lodging him in Jail, so that I can get him, will be entitled to the above reward and my thanks.

June 15.—[40-tf] JAMES P. MOORE.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

(LATE HANOVER HOUSE,)

FRONT STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THIS HOUSE has lately been re-opened, under the superintendance of the undersigned, who have given it a thorough overhauling, and newly furnished it throughout. They pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to render the patron satisfied and comfortable.

Their Table and Chambers are as well furnished, and attended on by as faithful servants as can be found in any other Hotel in the Southern States.

The Omnibus will be found ready at the Cars and Steamboats, carrying baggage, free, to and from the Hotel.

HUTCHINS & MASALON

January 19, 1849—[19-1yuoo

OLD NASH BRANDY.

5 bbls very superior old Nash Brandy. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

NOTICE.

HAVING discontinued the practice of Dentistry in Wilmington I take the occasion to recommend Doct. Kennedy, who occupies the same office I did. I know him to be a skilful extractor of teeth; and for skill and neatness of finish in plate work he cannot be excelled. I have had no opportunity of testing his skill in plugging teeth, but as he has a Diploma from the College of Dental Surgeons, which he could not obtain without undergoing such an examination as should secure the confidence of the community, in addition to which he has had some years practice in his profession, I therefore take pleasure in recommending him to my friends and former customers.

June 29, 1849.—[42-1m] W. WARE.

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau-st., New York City.



OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on *scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites*, *Falling of the Womb*, *Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses*, *Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need!

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhea, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease? It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street; have gone alone from 36 Spruce street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

March 2, 1849—[25-1y

A CERTAIN CURE FOR CHOLERA AND DIARRHEA.

WE have just received another supply of that most excellent Syrup, for the certain cure of the *Cholera* and *Diarrhea*.

J15 PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.